

هكذا من الأخبار

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Variable. Temp. 10-15 (60-50). Tomorrow variable.
Yesterday's temp. 11-15 (50-55).
TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - LONDON:
Variable. Temp. 10-15 (50-55). Tomorrow variable.
Yesterday's temp. 11-15 (50-55).
TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - NEW YORK:
Partly cloudy. Temp. 10-15 (50-55). Tomorrow variable.
Yesterday's temp. 11-15 (50-55).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12.5	London	41.5
Belgium	12.5	Luxembourg	41.5
Denmark	12.5	Madrid	41.5
France	12.5	Moscow	41.5
Germany	12.5	Nairobi	41.5
Greece	12.5	Rome	41.5
India	12.5	Stockholm	41.5
Iran	12.5	Switzerland	41.5
Italy	12.5	Tokyo	41.5
Japan	12.5	Washington	41.5
South Africa	12.5	Zagreb	41.5

29,026

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1976

Established 1887



RIOT IN ATHENS—Helmeted riot police charging into demonstrators in the center of the city yesterday during protests against a proposed law to ban certain strikes.

Police Battle Strikers in Athens

From Wire Dispatches
ATHENS, May 25.—Riot police thousands of strikers battled the center of Athens today, killing one woman and 61 others injured.
Violence erupted when 4,000 workers who had on strike since yesterday marched on Parliament, a bill on trade unions was in principle, banning union and political strikes.
Police supported by armed forces blocked all roads to parliament buildings. When demonstrators refused to leave, the police charged them clubs and then used tear gas.
Police spokesman said eyes were reported the 65-year-old housewife who was run over by a patrol which was chasing demonstrators.
Police said 34 of those injured were seriously hurt.
Rhodes, meanwhile, demonstrators protesting the presence of U.S. Sixth Fleet vessels in the Aegean Sea clashed with police for the second day.
It was reported that 18 persons were injured in addition to five today. Eight persons representing all political parties and 100 of the demonstrators were arrested at their homes, in addition to 11 arrested yesterday.
Trouble began yesterday after the U.S. aircraft carrier and a support vessel arrived offshore in what was intended to be a two-day visit. Local authorities residents reacted angrily.
Greek displeasure with U.S. support of the former Turkish invasion and occupation of Cyprus. The U.S. sailors remained aboard their ships.
In Athens, it was reported that about 150,000 workers took part in the 48-hour strike, the first major industrial unrest in Greece since the restoration of democratic rule in July, 1974.
Labor Minister Constantine Laskaris said in parliament that the government was not prepared to allow a small minority of workers to dictate to the elected deputies of the Greek people.
The government yesterday said the strike was obviously aimed at undermining the regime and creating social upheaval.
A spokesman said it failed because only 10 per cent of the country's 1,300,000 labor force had joined.
The strike, called for 48 hours, had been expected to end tonight. But the organizing committee later announced it would be extended a further 24 hours in protest against the police action.
The strikers consider that the bill under consideration restricts their rights as workers.
The government has refused to change a provision which bans unofficial strikes by workers not belonging to recognized trade unions and strikes for political reasons, which it says will create social unrest.

Spain Lifts Limits on Meetings

Only 4 Members Of Cortes Vote No

MADRID, May 25 (Reuters).—Spain's conservative Cortes (parliament) tonight passed a bill to lift 37-year-old restrictions on political meetings and demonstrations after debate lasting eight hours, which was shorter than expected.
It was the first test of reforms proposed by the government of King Juan Carlos to relax the authoritarian system left by the late General Francisco Franco.
The bill was the least controversial of the reforms, but parliamentarians said its smooth passage augured well for others not yet introduced. These include legalization of political parties—except the Communists—and establishment of a two-house parliament.
The 563-member Cortes approved the bill with only four votes against and 25 abstentions.
Interior Minister Manuel Fraga, urging its approval, said Spain has embarked on the road of democratic reform, requiring a change in the law which has hampered political gatherings since the end of the 1936-39 civil war.
"A politically civilized country is one where there is order with liberty, where order is not sacrificed for liberty nor is liberty suppressed to maintain order," he said.
Mr. Fraga said the proposed government reforms would bolster the state and bring it up to date with the realities of modern Spanish society, and would also put Spain into line with the rest of Western Europe.
Gen. Franco's son-in-law, the ultrarightist Marquis de Villaverde, suffered a surprise defeat today in voting for a vacant seat on the National Council, policy-making body of the state party, the National Movement.
He was defeated by Adolfo Suarez, a Cabinet minister and secretary-general of the National Movement.
The Marquis, Cristobal Martinez Bordiu, had campaigned strongly for the seat, which would have automatically made him a senator in the proposed two-house parliament. The entire lower house and most of the Senate will be elected early next year, if the reforms go through.
In Memory of the Caudillo
In a telegram to council members, the marquis said, "In memory of the Caudillo (leader) Franco, I have presented myself for election. Fulfill your duty conscientiously."
He obtained 25 votes against 66 for Mr. Suarez. Eleven votes were blank.
The marquis is married to Gen. Franco's only daughter and wielded much political influence while the generalissimo was alive.
Earlier today, Communist labor leader Manuel Gago, who and two other opposition leaders were released from prison on bail.
The three, who face possible sentences of up to 30 years on charges of conspiring to change the form of government, were arrested in March after helping to set up an opposition alliance of Communist Socialists and left-wing Christian Democrats.
In Santander, meanwhile, police today used clubs to break up the second large demonstration there by striking construction workers in 24 hours.
They made several arrests as more than 1,000 workers tried to march through the center of the northwestern port.
Labor unions said the strike, which began last week, had left more than 12,000 workers and 1,500 building companies idle.



BOMBING AT TEL AVIV—Israeli soldiers sifting debris left when suitcase-bomb exploded in the arrival area of Ben-Gurion Airport. Two persons were killed. Story P. 2.

Edde Escapes With Leg Wound

Moderate Lebanon Politician Wounded in Assassination Bid

By Douglas Watson
BEIRUT, May 25 (WP).—Raymond Edde, one of two principal contenders in Lebanon's recent presidential election, was shot in the leg today during an ambush in which three of his bodyguards also were hit.
Mr. Edde was wounded while being driven back to Beirut from Byblos, 24 miles north of here, where he had met with Pierre Gemayel, leader of the Phalangists, the principal rightist fighting force, which had clashed with Mr. Edde's supporters in Byblos yesterday.
Leftist forces denounced the attempted assassination, charging that it was part of a plot to bring French troops into Lebanon and partition the country into rightist and leftist enclaves.
Mr. Edde was traveling in a two-car group with five bodyguards when they reportedly were fired upon by gunmen communicating by walkie-talkies at three separate points along the highway.
Taken to Hospital
Mr. Edde was taken to a nearby hospital where he was reported not to be in critical condition. His three bodyguards riding in the accompanying car also were hit but there were no fatalities.
It was unknown who the attackers were. Speculation in Beirut, however, focused on either the Phalangists or the private army of Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh, who are predominantly Christian Maronites as is Mr. Edde.
The militant Phalangists and comrades of Mr. Franjeh resent Mr. Edde, a moderate, and his National Bloc party. Mr. Edde, a longtime opponent of Mr. Franjeh, had the support of the predominantly Muslim leftist forces in his unsuccessful run for the presidency.
He was defeated May 8 by Elias Sarkis, governor of the Lebanon Central Bank, who was not only backed by the rightists but by Syria, which has intervened militarily in Lebanon's civil war. Under mortar and machine-gun fire, the 98-member Parliament finally achieved a quorum and elected Mr. Sarkis by a 66-3 vote.
Mr. Sarkis today met with Mr. Franjeh who, according to local newspapers, favors the proposed French military intervention. However, Mr. Sarkis reportedly Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

Kissinger Asks Probe of Cuba's Angola 'Pullout'

By Don Cook

LONDON, May 25.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that he has asked for a full U.S. intelligence check on a promise by Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba, conveyed through the Swedish government, to withdraw Cuban troops from Angola.
En route from Stockholm for a brief official visit to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Mr. Kissinger told correspondents on his plane: "In our meeting with Prime Minister Olof Palme, he read to us from a letter, but did not show it to us, from Castro, which he said he was authorized to mention to us, according to which Castro is said to withdraw or has begun withdrawing—it is not clear—military personnel from Angola at the rate of 200 a week."
"There is some ambiguity about the base figure they are using, against which they are withdrawing, and obviously this is a matter which I had to report to Washington first and that we want to check out independently."
"If it turns out to be correct, we consider it a positive development and we, of course, insist that all Cuban troops must be withdrawn from Angola and that a partial withdrawal does not meet our requirements. But if we understand it, the Cuban combat troops will be withdrawn at the rate of 200 a week."

Estimate of Forces
Fast U.S. estimates have put the Cuban forces in Angola at between 12,000 and 15,000 men. It was almost exactly a year ago that the first Cubans began to trickle into the former Portuguese African colony, after which the big buildup took place in the late summer of last year. Swedish estimates of Cuban forces in Angola are said to be somewhat higher than the U.S. figures, but at a withdrawal rate of 200 a week it would apparently take about a year and a half to end the Cuban military presence.
On balance, the U.S. reaction to Castro's letter to the Swedish Premier is more positive than skeptical, with the reservation that it will not be fully believed until there is independent intelligence evidence that the troop movements are under way. The monitoring by the Central Intelligence Agency which Mr. Kissinger has asked for will probably take two to three weeks before it can be accepted with any certainty that the Cubans are on the way home at the rate indicated by the Cuban Premier.
Mr. Kissinger, during his African trip three weeks ago, apparently began getting hints that the Cubans were planning some move of this kind. Soviet diplomats also have been suggesting that the Cubans were not in Angola to stay and would certainly not go anywhere else in Africa.
Mr. Castro's letter also was said to have included assurances to Mr. Palme that the Cubans would not use troops to intervene against either in Africa or South America.
The letter to Mr. Palme arrived in Stockholm Friday. Mr. Castro set out the fact that the Swedish Premier had written a critical comment about six weeks ago in a Swedish publication about the Cuban intervention in Africa and used this as the excuse to send a "clarifying" letter with the specific suggestion that it be passed on to Mr. Kissinger during his one-day official visit to Sweden.
No Specific Response
Mr. Palme has not been asked to convey any specific U.S. response to Havana, but Mr. Kissinger is believed to have made it clear to the Swedish leader that the United States expects (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Over Missile Launchers

Russia Admits SALT Violation, Acts to Correct It, U.S. Says

By Bernard Gwertzman
WASHINGTON, May 25 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has acknowledged to the United States a technical violation related to a 1972 strategic arms accord between the two countries and has taken steps to rectify the infraction, administration officials said yesterday.
The officials said that the Soviet admission in March was taken very seriously by the United States since it was the first clear violation of the complex series of accords worked out in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks of 1972.
A formal U.S. protest was lodged quietly with the Russians in April, and officials said they now expected the matter to be fully resolved in a week or two.
The problem concerned one of the most complicated of the arms accords—the number of long-range ballistic missiles permitted the Soviet Union beyond a "freeze" of 140 reached in 1972.
40 Launchers Involved
Above the 140 total, the Russians were permitted to deploy additional launchers on a "trade-in" basis, dismantling an older missile launcher for each new submarine missile tube. The problem was that the Russians failed to complete the dismantling of 40 such old launchers within the four-month period agreed upon in an unpublished protocol between the two sides.
Moscow said the delay was not deliberate. U.S. officials refused to make a judgment, but were pleased that the Soviet Union acknowledged the technical violation on its own.
In 1972, the two countries agreed on a treaty limiting each side to 200—now modified to 100—defensive anti-ballistic missiles. They also agreed on a five-year measure putting limits on each side's land-based and submarine-launched offensive ballistic missiles.
As part of the five-year measure, the Russians were limited to a total of 740 ballistic missile launchers or tubes aboard modern, nuclear-powered submarines.
Out-of-Date Missiles
In addition, however, they were permitted an additional 210 submarine launchers as "trade-in" replacements for either out-of-date land-based missiles or older-model submarine launchers.
In an agreed interpretation of the older-model launchers would start to be dismantled "at the beginning of sea trials of a replacement submarine."
In a secret agreement worked out in the Standing Consultative Commission set up by the two

Denies Dropping \$25-Million Package

Byrd Says Senate Is Seeking Compromise on Aid to Africa

By Robert Siner
WASHINGTON, May 25 (NYT).—Senate Majority Whip Robert Byrd denied today that the Senate Democratic leadership had agreed to drop the \$25-million bill's clause authorizing \$25 million for assistance promised to black Africa by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.
The West Virginia Democrat said that a statement attributed to him yesterday (NYT, May 25) to the effect that the \$25-million provision would be dropped was a misunderstanding of the message he had intended to convey.
Last night, a spokesman for the State Department said that the department "would not look favorably on the proposal to cut \$25 million."
Sen. Byrd said today that he pointed out yesterday that Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., had threatened a filibuster against the Africa aid provision and that the bill would be "in trouble" unless some kind of accommodation could be worked out.
Denials on Closure
The Democratic whip explained that "I would doubt if you would get closure" to cut off the threatened filibuster and that a prolonged talkathon could endanger (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

6 States Hold Presidential Primary Vote

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, May 25 (WP).—Voters in six states went to the polls today in presidential primaries, selecting a total of 179 delegates to the Democratic National Convention and 176 to the Republican National Convention.
The voting was in Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, three states on the northern edge of the South, and in Oregon, Idaho and Nevada in the West. It was the busiest day of the 1976 primary season, though more delegates—540 Democratic and 337 Republican—will be chosen in the California, Ohio and New Jersey primaries on June 8.
Missouri Democrats, at congressional district conventions, were selecting 54 delegates today; 17 more are to be picked at a state convention next month. Informed party sources said yesterday that former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter should receive about 40 of the Missouri delegates.
President Ford was clearly favored in only one of today's primaries—that of Oregon—with challenger Ronald Reagan considered ahead in Arkansas, Idaho and Nevada while the two others—Kentucky and Tennessee—were rated toss-ups.
Among the Democrats, the major battleground was also Oregon, where Mr. Carter, Sen. Frank Church of Idaho and Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California were the major contestants.
Mr. Carter had no serious opposition in Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, but was expected to lose in Sen. Church's home state and was considered the underdog in Nevada to Gov. Brown.
Oregon Secretary of State Clay Myers was estimating a 63-per-cent turnout—high by national standards but a low for Oregon.

For Sale

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Moscow Said to Tighten Controls on East German Economy

By Peter Osnos

BERLIN, May 25 (WP).—The increasingly wide gap in living standards between the Soviet Union and East Germany poses a sensitive problem for the two countries, still bound together in a relationship that is part victor and part vanquished, part patron and protégé.
The German Democratic Republic is now, on the whole, the Eastern bloc's most prosperous nation and first-time visitors from Moscow often are astonished by some of the differences. Food is more plentiful and varied, clothes are better made and more stylish. Quality in other consumer goods is consistently higher.
To deal with the disparity, diplomats here said, Moscow is tightening its hold on the East German economy, extracting larger sums for essential raw materials and demanding greater participation by East Berlin in Soviet projects. The result, according to experts, is likely to be a slowdown in East German growth.
The Kremlin is curbing a trend that began in the early 1960s when East Germany was permitted a period of substantial development, mainly to counteract the invidious comparison with West Germany that had prompted millions of people to flee across the border.
Industrial Emergence
In the 15 years since the erection of the Berlin wall made escape far more difficult and dangerous, East Germany has emerged as a major industrial power, now claiming to be the eighth largest in the world. In the past five years, particularly, that potential has been applied to raising living standards.
The advances made here are all the more notable because the East German economy was crippled by defeat in the war and then stripped of most of its remaining resources when the Russians took over. Whole factories, rail and rolling stock, timber and livestock—in all, materials valued at between \$3 and \$20 billion—were shipped to Russia.
A full decade passed before Moscow agreed to ease its insistence that East Germany turn over a portion of its output as reparations. Moreover, it also had been cut off from its traditional suppliers of raw materials in the West.
Today, East German workers are said to produce one-third less per hour than their West German counterparts. Nevertheless, their success in reviving the economy against enormous obstacles is attributed to common national characteristics—a penchant for efficiency and thoroughness, an instinct for work.
"After all," a Berlin writer observed with a grin, "we are Germans, too."

Smuggling Industry Detailed

Leaked U.K. Report Revives Nonwhite Immigration Issue

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, May 25.—Britain's problem of nonwhite immigration became an issue again today following rumors—supported by a leaked official report—that waves of poor immigrants from the Indian subcontinent are being smuggled illegally into Britain.

"Daily the Tide Creeps In" said a headline today in the tabloid Daily Mail newspaper, and Britons read of the arrival of persons, many with false papers, by plane, boat and even in the back of trucks ferried across the English Channel.

Last night, the House of Commons had an angry debate on immigration, and a secret Foreign Office report was leaked saying that an established in-

Yugoslavia Is Said to Jail Russian 'Spy'

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, May 25 (WP).—A Russian woman accused of spying for the Soviet Union was convicted by a Yugoslav court and sentenced to five years in jail, Soviet sources disclosed today. It is the first known case of a Soviet citizen being jailed for espionage here.

According to the sources, representatives of the Soviet Embassy were not permitted to attend the trial held in Zagreb. The date of the trial was not known.

Mrs. Irina Pozoga, who was arrested earlier this year, is reported by Yugoslav officials to have admitted maintaining close ties with the Soviet consulate-general in Zagreb. Her arrest coincided with the sudden departure for Moscow of Consul-General Yuri Sepelev.

Specific charges against Mrs. Pozoga have not been disclosed, but the Yugoslavs had suggested earlier that she had acted as a contact between the consulate-general and unspecified pro-Soviet dissidents in Zagreb. It was also speculated that she may have passed secret information about Yugoslavia's electronics industry to the Russians.

Electronics Engineer

Mrs. Pozoga is said to be an electronics engineer formerly employed by a Zagreb electronics firm. She is in her early thirties and is divorced from a Yugoslav. She still holds her Soviet citizenship.

Yugoslav officials have refused all comments on the case. Three Yugoslav citizens are reported to have been arrested in connection with Mrs. Pozoga's case. Their fate is not known.

Apart from ideological differences that have strained relations between Belgrade and Moscow, the Pozoga case is believed to have caused additional tensions. About 100 pro-Soviet Yugoslavs have been convicted and given long prison terms during the last year in Belgrade's drive against political opponents that also included a crackdown on Croatian nationalists and Albanian separatists.

Russia Curbs East Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

war," a Russian traveler grumbled to a friend, "and not them."

Soviet concern over the widening gap began to be openly expressed two years ago. Calls for "equalization of the economies of the socialist states" became a regular theme of Krenin's pronouncements, most recently in Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev's keynote address to the 26th party congress in February.

Moscow soon dealt its trump card, sharply and very significantly hiking the prices of raw materials sold to other Eastern bloc states. The effect, was felt in other countries—mainly Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland—but East Germany was hit hardest.

Since 1974, sources said, the East German fuel costs have tripled and as Moscow supplies 89 per cent of its oil, most of the increased payments have gone to the Soviet Union.

Under the heading of integrating the Eastern bloc economies still further than they already are, Moscow also has doubled the amount of money East Germany is expected to invest for energy resources in the Soviet Union.

Later today, Mr. Kissinger arrived in London to attend a conference of the Central Treaty Organization.

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Senate Unit Backs Envoy

WASHINGTON, May 25 (UPI).—The nomination of former Maine Gov. John Reed as U.S. ambassador to Sri Lanka and the Maldives Islands was approved today by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

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WHAT A MESS—Two Wisconsin fishermen, among others, get in on a big run of white bass in the Wolf River. There is no limit on size of fish or catch.

PFLP Claims Responsibility

Two Killed by Suitcase Bomb At Tel Aviv's Airport; 7 Hurt

TEL AVIV, May 25.—A booby-trapped suitcase exploded today at the Ben Gurion International Airport here, killing two persons, wounding seven and shattering the terminal with broken glass.

A second suitcase blew up minutes later as a member of the airport security bomb squad dragged it by rope to a security pit near the runway. This explosion caused no injuries.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility for the explosions, the Libyan news agency, ARNA, reported from Tripoli. Its report quoted a PFLP spokesman in Kuwait.

The first explosion ripped through the high-ceilinged area where incoming passengers claim their luggage and the floor was shattered with broken glass and stained by blood.

The booby-trapped luggage was apparently brought to Israel by a man traveling on an Austrian Airlines flight from Vienna. His passport identified him as Hugo Muller, a Dutch tourist.

According to airport officials, a female security guard became suspicious about the man as he deplaned and directed him to a special security booth just outside the customs hall. As he opened the small red suitcase he was carrying, the bomb exploded, killing both the security woman and the man.

Several minutes later, sappers spotted the second suitcase on a luggage conveyor belt and rushed it to the security pit, near where it exploded. A third bag was examined but no other explosives were found.

In Vienna, Austrian Airlines said that Muller was a young man who appeared to be traveling alone.

An airline spokesman said that he and his luggage were searched before boarding the morning flight to Israel.

Israel police immediately stopped all outgoing flights at Tel Aviv to prevent accomplices from escaping. Three flights arrived while the wounded and debris were being removed.

The airport was cordoned off by security forces; army helicopters circled overhead.

The incident was the worst at Israel's main international airport.

Israel Draws Up Plan for 18 New Golan Settlements

JERUSALEM, May 25 (AP).—A government commission has drawn up a plan for the Golan Heights calling for 18 new Israeli settlements in the occupied Syrian territory, official spokesmen reported today.

The plan was reported as United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim left New York for Syria to seek renewal of the mandate of the UN buffer force on the Golan cease-fire line.

Government officials said that despite the project for more Israeli settlements, hotels, tourist facilities and industries on the Golan Heights, the plan did not mean Israel would refuse to yield any of the territory in eventual negotiations with Syria.

"It is only a physical guide for development and does not mean Israel has decided to keep all of the heights," a government spokesman said.

The peace force's mandate expires Sunday. Withdrawal of the force could leave the Golan front open to renewed hostilities.

Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres reaffirmed today that Israel would reject any demands for concessions in return for a Syrian agreement to keep the UN force in position.

What Chinese Read

TOKYO, May 25 (AP).—China has distributed 4.3 billion copies of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao, since the Cultural Revolution 10 years ago, the Chinese news agency reported.

New Hope for World Economic Talks

Bonn Said to Ease Its Unctad Stand

From Wire Dispatches

NAIROBI, May 25.—West Germany today moved to break the deadlock between rich and poor nations at the UN Conference on Trade and Development by modifying its harsh approach to the main issues of commodity purchases and Third World debt.

Economic Development Minister Egon Bahr flew here from Bonn with a new set of West German proposals containing some concessions that might help the industrialized countries form a united front at the Unctad meeting.

They were approved by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and senior ministers in Bonn yesterday after weekend consultations with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

With only three days left before the 180-nation conference ends, 35 countries' negotiators are making a major effort to patch together some sort of agreement.

The Third World, seeking to structure economic relations and obtain a better deal, has opposed the industrialized nations' stand by demanding the establishment of a \$6-billion common fund to stabilize price fluctuations in 10 basic commodities such as coffee, tea and tin and by demanding the rescheduling or cancellation of \$165 billion in debts owed to industrialized nations by poor countries.

Joint Financing

The sources said that for the first time Bonn is ready to accept joint financing of individual buffer stocks by producers and consumers on either a mandatory or a voluntary basis, depending on circumstances.

They said that if separate funds are set up for different commodities, West Germany is prepared to accept that a link between them could be established at a later stage. This link would take the form of a clearing house to switch funds from one stock to another as needed. But its operations would be purely financial, and not for purposes of administering the buffer stocks themselves.

On debt, West Germany is said to continue to oppose generalized rescheduling or cancellation, and insists that any Unctad solutions be applied only to government-

Moscow Charges U.S. Violation of Security Pact

MOSCOW, May 25 (UPI).—A Soviet official accused the United States today of violating agreements reached at last year's European Security Conference by refusing to grant entrance visas to a Soviet trade-union delegation.

Soviet Pimenov, secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, said the group had planned to go to the United States this month.

They were returning a recent visit to the Soviet Union by representatives of the Council of Trade Unions of San Francisco, Mr. Pimenov said in an interview with the newspaper Literaturnaya Gazeta. But the U.S. State Department refused to grant them visas.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman here could give no reason for the rejection.

Monitor Bill 'Unnecessary'

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP).—A bill establishing a commission to monitor Soviet compliance with the security agreement was dismissed yesterday as unnecessary by the State Department.

Congressional sources said, however, that President Ford probably would sign the measure into law.

Bangladesh Gift Horses

DACCA, May 25 (UPI).—Saddi Arabia has presented a gift of 20 Arabian horses to the Bangladesh Military Academy, the news agency BSS reported yesterday.

In Beirut, the Wall Posters Are Tributes to 'Martyrs'

BEIRUT, May 25 (WP).—Like cities, this embattled city has its own variety of wall posters. On every black, every corner, they are plastered across walls, windows and doors.

The posters are tributes to "martyrs" killed in Lebanon's civil war, usually featuring large pictures of the deceased.

There is Basil Karameh, who, a poster says, entered the fighting on March 31 and was shot shortly thereafter in the same Beirut neighborhood in which he was born. "He was a hero, and true to himself and what he believed in," the poster says.

There is Imad Kalaylat, 24, who, the poster says, was formerly a student at the Lebanese University here. Critically wounded, he lingered three months before dying on April 7.

Stronghold Attacked

There is Ali Alaura, born 18 years ago and killed on March 31 while in an attack on Kahale, a rightist stronghold in the mountains east of here, the poster says.

Those who had been killed and who probably had slain others do not look like killers. Their pictures more often look like those in a high school or college yearbook.

The martyr posters, which are

to-government debts, and not to private borrowing.

Bonn reportedly is also suggesting an early-warning system so that adjustments to debt obligations can be made before a country is forced into a position of default.

Development Needs

But a country's financial position would not be the only West German consideration in handling debt problems, the conference sources said, explaining that Bonn is also ready to take into account a debtor nation's development needs.

The sources said that in addition to Mr. Kissinger's talks in Bonn, another reason for shift in West Germany's stance was the bad image created by tough attitudes in the early stages of the conference.

At a news conference late last week, Mr. Bahr said the debt could well be dealt with at Paris conference on international commodity cooperation—the so-called North-South dialogue.

"That way, the developing countries can achieve two things: a year's progress here, on materials, and in Paris on de-

velopment."

Byrd Says Senate Is Seeking Compromise on Aid to Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

the entire \$6.7-billion foreign-aid program.

Sen. Byrd said, "I'm hopeful a compromise can be worked out," and he indicated that Senate leaders had withdrawn the bill temporarily without dropping the \$25-million aid section to allow a search for a compromise.

Sen. Byrd said that he expected Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., the floor manager of the aid bill, to try to work out a compromise. A spokesman for the Minnesota Democrat said that Sen. Humphrey "has no intention of dropping this \$25-million package."

At issue is part of an \$80-million aid request for Africa sponsored by Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, which provides \$25 million to carry out proposals made by the secretary of state in Lusaka, Zambia, on April 27.

The rest of the Africa aid request involves \$20 million for military support assistance for Zaïre and a similar package for Zambia.

The proposals made by Secretary Kissinger in Lusaka amount to a program of economic, diplomatic and moral pressure on the white-minority government of Rhodesia and includes aid to nations surrounding Rhodesia, such as Mozambique, which have suffered by observing UN sanctions against Rhodesia.

The State Department statement was the first explicit administration support for the Africa aid authorization. Some Republican political leaders have contended that Mr. Kissinger's Lusaka speech had cost President Ford crucial votes in his primary battle with Ronald Reagan.

Some top Ford campaign strategists have argued that further identification by Mr. Ford with Secretary Kissinger's anti-Rhodesia policy could be fatal to the President in the virtually dead-

locked race for the Republican presidential nomination.

Former Gov. Reagan has consistently attacked Mr. Ford's sign policy as soft on Communism, and congressional Republicans would probably oppose administration attempts to black Africans to overthrow white Rhodesian regime.

French Poll Call U.S. Better Like Russia Stronger

PARIS, May 25 (UPI).—If people like the United States better than the Soviet Union, they have more respect for it than for U.S. strength, according to a public-opinion poll conducted on behalf of a group of French newspapers.

The United States emerges the best-liked big nation, with 60 per cent of the votes in the poll of 1,000 persons. It ranked behind Switzerland (18 per cent) and Belgium (16 per cent). Germany got 11 per cent of the votes. Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China and Italy.

However, the respondents to the Soviet Union, the U.S. State Department's national strength (38 to 30 per cent) political influence in the U.S. (39 to 28). The United States was rated higher for science technology (58 to 28).

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's warning to U.S. against taking Communism "abnormal interference" 10 per cent of those questioned as a "normal warning" by 4 per cent with 24 per cent said they did not know how to classify warning.

Giscard Praises French Economy

PARIS, May 25 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing tonight praised the rise of the French economy, certain but he called for action in wages and prices means of fighting inflation.

In a nationwide broadcast, the president said the French economy was changing. "The system, whose center-right administration is under increasing pressure because of the lack of strength, was indisputably fact that for the last of the increase in industrial production has reached 9 per cent."

Assessing that no government has ever imposed controls, Mr. Giscard said that keeping wages at moderate levels was a question of "self-discipline."

Protest Hind Pétain TV Show

PARIS, May 25 (UPI).—A case of a documentary debate on Marshal Pétain, France's chief of the World War II occupation, was delayed by a demonstration.

The demonstrators, about 100, included members of the Resistance against the government in Vichy. They wanted to see the film "Pétain," which left the "TV studio" a "Marseillaise."

The sources said that in addition to Mr. Kissinger's talks in Bonn, another reason for shift in West Germany's stance was the bad image created by tough attitudes in the early stages of the conference.

At a news conference late

day, Mr. Bahr said the debt could well be dealt with at Paris conference on international commodity cooperation—the so-called North-South dialogue.

"That way, the developing countries can achieve two things: a year's progress here, on materials, and in Paris on de-

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velopment."

Busing, Women's Education

Ford, Congress Are Said to Try To Repeal Civil-Rights Gains

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, May 25 (NYT).—The President and Congress, in their own ways, are taking steps to undo some of the important civil-rights gains of the 1960s in the view of civil-rights experts here.

They cite, for example, Attorney General Edward Levi's contemplated move to ask the Supreme Court to reconsider busing remedies for segregated schools in Boston.

That move, which may take place in the next few days, is apparently an outgrowth of President Ford's long-held opposition to court-ordered busing and could have important consequences, civil-rights lawyers say.

Also, three important amendments were attached to education legislation passed last week by the House.

In substance, the amendments would line Congress up behind busing opponents and tie the hands of any secretary of health, education and welfare who wanted to withhold federal money from colleges that fail to provide fair treatment to women.

The education measures are not scheduled to come before the Senate until after the Memorial Day holiday at the end of May, but civil-rights strategists will meet here Thursday to consider ways to oppose what they consider to be unfavorable amendments.

"Some blacks joined in with others recently, saying that civil rights are no longer an issue, that economics is the issue," said Clarence Mitchell, chief of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "I think they're getting their eyes opened now."

Perhaps the most significant of the amendments, introduced by Rep. Edwin Eubanks, R-Pa., would put restraints on Title VI and Title IX of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the law that protects the rights of minorities and women in higher education.

One of these amendments would prevent the secretary of health, education and welfare from withholding funds to an educational institution even if it was in non-compliance with the law when it applied for assistance.

A second amendment would make it illegal for the department to require numerical goals or quotas in student admission as a means of giving minorities or women an equitable share of positions in a college or university.

The amendment in the view of civil-rights lawyers who have studied it, is that it would prevent them from using statistics to compel relief for minorities in a school where discrimination had been proved.

An amendment by Rep. Marvin Esh, R-Mich., strikes from the Equal Educational Opportunity Act of 1974 a clause contributed by Sen. Hugh Scott, R-Pa., and Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield of Montana that makes clear that Congress endorses the rights of the courts to order busing.

In the words of Sen. Scott at the time the clause was approved, it "makes clear that senators will follow their oath to uphold the Constitution too, and will not try to tell the court that it cannot enforce the Constitution."

Pro-civil-rights opponents of these amendments, and of the proposed move of the Justice Department to intervene in Boston, see these moves as signals to opponents of desegregation to resist the law.

"If the Supreme Court simply elects to hear the appeal put forward by the attorney general, no district-court judge in any pending case will put an order on from now on," said Nathaniel Jones, general counsel of the NAACP.

Moon Church Said to Have Ties to Seoul

NEW YORK, May 25 (UPI).—A congressional subcommittee will hold hearings next month on alleged connections between the religious organization of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon and the South Korean government, The New York Times reported today.

The Times said that former Korean and U.S. officials and other members of the Moon organization had charged that a number of individuals and organizations connected with Mr. Moon, a Korean industrialist and Christian evangelist, "have intimate ties with and have received assistance from the South Korean government and the Korean Central Intelligence Agency."

A subcommittee on international organizations headed by Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., plans to hold hearings next month, according to The Times. The subcommittee has been looking into operations of the Korean A in the United States.

A high-ranking State Department official said today that the State Department has been investigating alleged efforts by Moon Koreans, including the son of the late President John F. Kennedy, to influence Congress.

Philip Habib, a former U.S. ambassador to Korea, said that a sect would be in violation of a law if it were acting as an agent for the South Korean government while not registered as a lobbyist with the Justice Department.

Propaganda Activities

The Moon sect is worldwide in activities, Mr. Moon's principal organization is the Unification Church, which claims 20,000 members in the United States. Many times that in South Korea and Japan. Church members also have established the Freedom Leadership Foundation, which conducts propaganda activities in Washington, and Freedom Foundation, also in Washington, according to The Times. The paper said that both foundations had links with the U.S. government or the Korean A.

Our information shows a pattern of activity that raises serious questions as to the nature and purposes of Moon's various organizations. The Times quoted a Fraser as saying.

U.S. Customs officials said that the government had reason to believe that South Korea may have provided Mr. Moon's assets with the use of diplomatic immunity to bring funds from the article said.

A former South Korean diplomat testified that a companion Mr. Moon used Korean Embassy communications lines, and former State Department official said that the Korean government has helped Mr. Moon's undisciplined anti-Communist broadcasts into Southeast Asia, The Times reported.

50% of Germans Held Anti-Jewish

STUTTGART, May 25 (AP).—About half of West Germans harbor an adverse opinion of the less than 30,000 Jews left in this country, a survey disclosed today.

Compiled by the sociological department of Cologne University headed by Prof. Alphonse Silbermann, the poll of 2,064 persons over 16 showed that 15 to 20 per cent of those asked in the fall of 1974 had "distinct anti-Semitic prejudices of different coloring," and another 30 per cent "latent anti-Semitic prejudices capable of awakening to virulence at any time."

Ordered by the German Research Society and published by the Stuttgart science magazine Bild der Wissenschaft, the survey disclosed that the reasons for this anti-Semitism was "a shocking lack of information," with the worst prejudice among "farmers in southern areas" and the least among clerics and business people.



CARTER CAMPAIGNING—Democratic presidential hopeful Jimmy Carter hugging and mugging with a boy in an Uncle Sam hat and a Carter T-shirt in Portland, Ore., Monday during an election rally. Oregon voting yesterday was one of six primaries in the United States.

Contrast With Ford Reagan's Polish, Confidence Elicit Audience Enthusiasm

By Edward Walsh

PORTLAND, Ore., May 25 (WP).—Ronald Reagan had just finished giving his standard campaign speech last week in Reno, Nev., when a middle-aged woman approached a reporter. Her eyes shining with admiration, she asked where she could get a copy of the speech. "It's just wonderful," she said. It was not the sort of request that often follows a campaign appearance by President Ford and it tells something about why Mr. Reagan has been running strongly against an incumbent President in the race for the Republican presidential nomination.

Through five days of campaigning in five states, ending in Oregon yesterday, Mr. Reagan displayed the skill and polish of a former actor, which, of course, he is. By now everyone is confident of his material in "the speech," he delivered his lines with a smoothness that Mr. Ford has not matched.



Ronald Reagan

Gambler, Tourist

Mr. Reagan's audiences—from a crowd of gamblers, tourists and the curious in Las Vegas to the student body at Tennessee Temple College in Chattanooga—responded with an enthusiasm seldom seen at a Ford rally.

Mr. Ford's campaign advisers call that enthusiasm "the intensity factor" in the Republican race and concede that it is working to Mr. Reagan's advantage.

As he campaigned through Nevada, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kansas and Oregon last week, Mr. Reagan presented a number of contrasts with the President.

Mr. Ford enjoys the advantage of incumbency and brings some of the aura of the White House to the towns and cities he visits. The arrival of Air Force One, the presidential jet, is enough to attract a crowd to an airport.

Chartered Plane

Mr. Reagan traveled last week in the Leon D. Cuddeback, a chartered plane named for an aviation pioneer.

The crowds that greeted him at airports and rally sites were generally smaller than those that turn out to see the President.

But they were without exception, intensely loyal. In recent weeks, Mr. Ford has witnessed embarrassingly large numbers of persons slipping away from his campaign rallies shortly after he begins to speak. They had come, apparently curious, to see the President, not necessarily to hear him.

Mr. Reagan, a former California governor, had no such problem during this campaign swing. Giv-

ing basically the same speech three and four times a day, he delivered the dozens of "applause lines," confident of the crowd reaction.

The line that invariably got the greatest response at each stop touched on the subject of prayer in public schools, which has not been an issue in the campaign and over which Mr. Reagan and Mr. Ford have no disagreement. After calling for an end to "federal interference" in local school affairs, Mr. Reagan always adds:

"Who Knows"

"And who knows, if we get the federal government out of the classroom, maybe we'll get God back in."

Jim Lake, Mr. Reagan's press secretary, said Mr. Reagan ad-libbed the line early in the primary campaign. Amazed by the response it drew, he made it part of his standard speech.

Mr. Lake, however, only smiles when asked what Mr. Reagan, as president, would do about the Supreme Court ruling that banned formal prayer in public schools.

In other parts of Mr. Reagan's speech, which has varied little since the beginning of the campaign, he attacks the Ford administration on foreign policy issues and deficit spending.

Old Saudi Gold Mine Thought To Be Site of King Solomon's

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, May 25 (NYT).—King Solomon's legendary "lost" gold mine, the biblical Ophir that yielded much of the fabulous wealth of the kingdom of Israel nearly 3,000 years ago, may have been "found" in Saudi Arabia, U.S. and Saudi geologists, working in a mountainous region between Mecca and Medina known as Mahd adh Dhahab, or Cradle of Gold, say they have found evidence that the long-abandoned mine was probably the only one within range of ancient Israel capable of producing the quantities of gold attributed to Ophir.

Although Ophir is mentioned in at least four books of the Bible, its location is never specified and other documents offer little more than speculation that Solomon's mine was somewhere in India or southern Africa or the Urals.

Most authorities, however, have assumed that the mine was most likely in the Middle East.

34 Tons Said Mined

According to the Bible (1 Kings, Chapters 4 through 10), 1,036 talents—about 34 tons of gold—were brought to Jerusalem from Ophir by Solomon's workers. This quantity, worth about \$125 million at today's prices, is thought to have constituted about half the known gold supply of the ancient world.

According to biblical accounts, gold was so plentiful during Solomon's reign, from 974 to 937 B.C. by one method of reckoning, that it was used not only to overlay the walls of temples and palaces but also for the manufacture of pots and pans and other utensils in wealthy households.

"Our investigations have now confirmed that the old mine could have been as rich as described in biblical accounts and, indeed, is a logical candidate to be the lost Ophir," said Robert Luce, a geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey who was part of the team exploring in the area.

Mr. Luce and four other USGS scientists have been working in Saudi Arabia for several years under a scientific exchange program paid for by Saudi Arabia. The team includes three scientists from Saudi Arabia's Directorate General of Mineral Resources.

Since Solomon's day, scholars made little effort to find the lost mine until the 1930s, when a U.S. mining engineer, T. A. Richard, reviewed the recorded history of Ophir and doubted the existence of any gold mine in Arabia that could have been that rich.

"Reasonable" Guess

About the same time, however, another mining engineer, K. E. Tvedek, visited the mine and reported "the workings of Mahd adh Dhahab are the largest I saw in Arabia (and) it is reasonable to guess that this might have

Sterilization Said To Outstrip Pill

WASHINGTON, May 25 (UPI).—Sterilization has become the world's most popular form of birth control, the U.S. Agency for International Development has said.

"The experience of a number of countries in the vanguard of the world sterilization movement—China, India, the United States, Thailand and Sri Lanka—clearly indicates that the potential of voluntary sterilization as a means of fertility control is enormous," AID said.

AID estimated that 65 million couples were depending on sterilization for birth control at the beginning of 1976, compared to only 3 million in 1956. Second in popularity was birth control pills, 55 million couples; then condoms, 30 million; and intrauterine devices, 15 million.

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N.Y. GOP Pledges 119 Out of Its 154 Delegates to Ford

ALBANY, N.Y., May 25 (AP).—President Ford got a boost yesterday in his campaign against Ronald Reagan for the Republican presidential nomination as the previously uncommitted New York Republican delegation pledged 119 of its 154 votes to him.

Eighteen more delegates, whose positions had been previously known, reaffirmed they were for Mr. Reagan, 15 remained uncommitted and two were absent. State chairman Richard Rosenbaum said the figures could change slightly over the next few days because in several cases the preferences were expressed by alternates.

The additional delegates mean Mr. Ford now has 697 delegates to 540 for Mr. Reagan.

At one time, the uncommitted slate that was elected in the April 4 primary had been for Mr. Ford, but Mr. Rosenbaum then announced they were uncommitted. At that time, the move was thought to be a holding action for Vice-President Rockefeller's possible candidacy.

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Officials' Children Said to Be Hooked

Addiction in Burma Helps Fuel Poppy War

By Lewis M. Simons

MANDALAY, Burma, May 25 (WP)—Burma, whose eastern area is a major source of the world's illicit heroin, is facing a serious drug addiction problem at home, particularly among the children of top government officials.

The domestic crisis has added impetus to the government's drive to destroy opium poppy fields and jungle heroin laboratories. Until recently, the sole motivation behind the government's efforts was that drug trafficking funded the widespread insurgency along the Burmese border.

"The army has always taken the drug problem seriously," noted a knowledgeable Burmese here

in the northern city of Mandalay, "because they have to face the weapons the insurgents buy with drug income. But now that some ministers and colonels find their children are hooked, the government is suddenly paying a lot more attention to the matter."

President's Son

Among the children of top officials known to have a drug problem is one of President Ne Win's three older sons. According to reliable Burmese and Western sources, the young man is a heroin addict.

The government maintains, however, that there is no real drug problem in Burma and that addiction is on a very small scale.

Capitalizing on the growing addiction problem in Burmese towns

and cities and the drug-insurgency link, the United States has given Burma 12 helicopters and a small spotter plane, under a \$13-million grant, for use against growers and traffickers.

An additional grant for six more helicopters has run into congressional opposition led by Rep. Otto Passman, D-La., despite assurances earlier this month by Sheldon Vance, special adviser to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, that Burma had achieved an impressive record in the last nine months with the assistance of the U.S. helicopters.

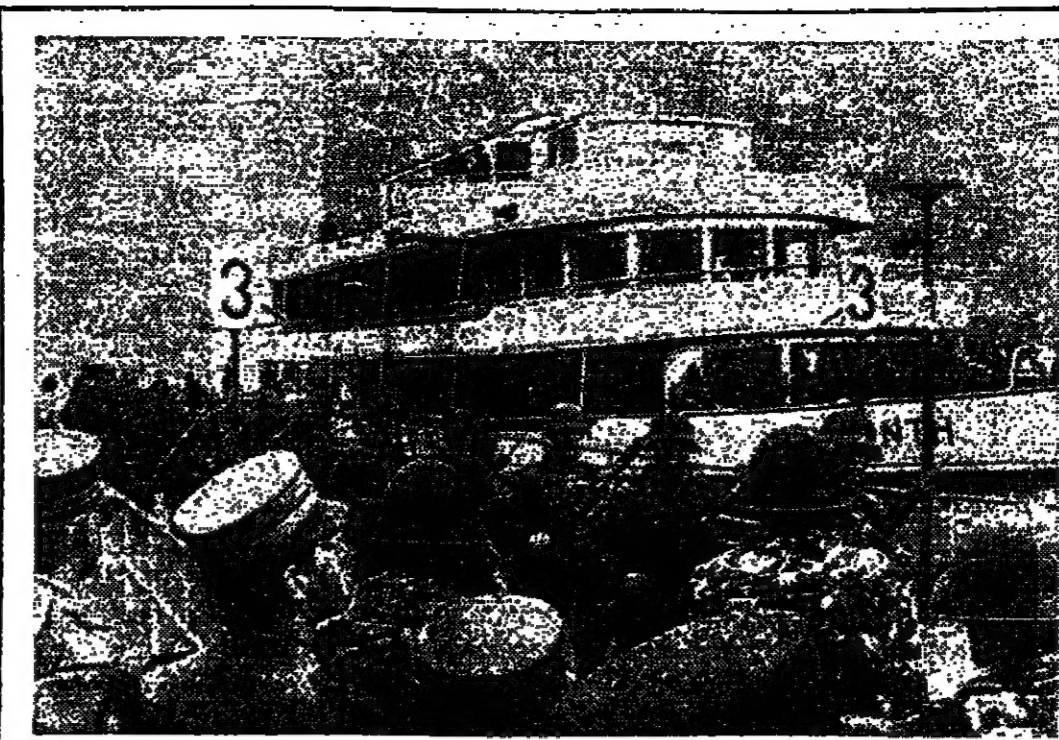
Rep. Passman, sources in Rangoon said, has apparently been convinced that the Burmese armed forces are using the helicopters against insurgent armies of minority ethnic groups, which are striving for autonomy or independence from the central government in Rangoon, not just against traffickers.

Traffickers, Insurgents

The Burmese counter that while it is often impossible to differentiate between traffickers and insurgents, they do not use the helicopters against minority forces unless these are engaged in the drug traffic.

The helicopters, based at Meiktila Air Force Base, 145 kilometers south of Mandalay, have also been used heavily against opium poppy farmers, members of minority groups who are not directly active in the insurgencies. So far this year, according to U.S. sources, helicopter-borne troops have destroyed 6,800 hectares of the 28,000 hectares used to grow poppies in Burma.

The U.S. interest, according to a U.S. source in Rangoon, is limited to helping the Burmese government stem the flow of heroin out of Burma, through Thailand, and into the United States, where it comprises between 10 and 20 per cent of annual consumption.



SWISS NAVY?—It looked that way for a while when the Lake Constance steamer Linth returned to its berth in Zurich loaded with soldiers, but the craft was only being used to transport the soldiers back to their base from maneuvers.

Major Underground Repairs Necessary

Copenhagen Buildings Sag on Rotten Pilings

COPENHAGEN, May 25 (UPI)—Something is rotten under central Copenhagen.

This capital has water everywhere—in front of it, behind it, to the south of it, a ship canal straight through it, lakes dotted about.

But it hasn't enough water in the soil underneath it, and some of Copenhagen's most famous and beautiful buildings are tottering as a result.

"Copenhagen's problem is not nearly so severe as the situation in Venice or Amsterdam," said structural engineer Leif Egekjold. "But it is serious enough—and very expensive."

The trouble is that the soil

under Copenhagen was put there by man; much of the city center is built on land reclaimed from the sea.

Saturated Pilings

Builders drove timber pilings down into this filled-in soil and built their buildings on this wood foundation. As long as the underground water level remained high enough to keep these pilings saturated, there was no problem.

"But now, with deeper excavations for new buildings and deeper sewers, the ground is being drained more effectively," Mr. Egekjold said.

"And modern roads are covered with asphalt instead of cobble-

stones, so hardly any rain can seep underground. It is collected as soon as it falls by the storm-water system and drained away."

So the wooden pilings of Amalienborg Palace, home of the Danish royal family, and those under many centuries-old buildings nearby are drying out. And as they dry, they rot.

"When the foundation pilings begin to weaken, the walls crack," Mr. Egekjold said. "Then it is only a matter of time before the whole building is seriously damaged."

Royal Theater Threatened

Amalienborg Palace is in trouble now. The Royal Theater, home of the Danish Royal Ballet, already has been treated with extensively rebuilt foundations.

But this work—the only possible answer—is very expensive, Mr. Egekjold said.

His company has handled dozens of such jobs. The only attack is to excavate from the inside, digging away one section of rotting pilings at a time and replacing them with concrete. It all has to be done by hand.

"Some of the best-known structures in Copenhagen are threatened," Mr. Egekjold said. "And the total cost of saving all of them would be very high indeed."

Report Confirms Yeh Is Still China Defense Minister

TOKYO, May 25 (AP)—A controversy among observers of China over whether Yeh Chien-ying remains Chinese minister of defense has been resolved in the affirmative.

The Korean Central News Agency, in a dispatch from Pyongyang yesterday, reported that Mr. Yeh, as defense minister, sent a message of congratulation to Gen. O Jin U on his appointment as North Korean defense minister.

Following the death of Chinese Premier Zhou En-lai, 78, in January, there was speculation that Mr. Yeh had been ousted from the defense post and that Chen Hsi-lin, the Peking defense commander, had been named acting minister.

Mr. Yeh was identified as vice-chairman of the Communist Central Committee Military Commission and a vice-chairman of the party several weeks ago. But his defense title was not referred to.

A longtime friend of Mr. Zhou's, with whom he spent his student days in Paris, Mr. Yeh, 78, is regarded as a leading moderate.

Jail for Dissident Upheld in Russia

MOSCOW, May 25 (AP)—The Supreme Court of the Russian Republic today confirmed a 2-1/2-year labor-camp sentence for Mustafa Djemiliev, 32, a Crimean Tatar nationalist, on a charge of anti-Soviet activity, friends of the defendant said.

The term will be the fourth for Mr. Djemiliev, who went on a hunger strike after he was arrested last June. He was forced to end his last month, when he stopped his hunger strike with a vow to renew it if his appeal were turned down.

Mr. Djemiliev and other Crimean Tatar leaders maintain that the 500,000 Tatars, who were forcibly resettled in Siberia by Stalin because they allegedly collaborated with the Nazis, should be permitted to return to their homeland in Crimea.

But Use Against Israel Seen

Imports of Arms by Libyan Believed to Exceed Capacity

By Thomas W. Lippman

TRIPOLI, Libya, May 25 (WP)—Weapons and military equipment are continuing to flow into Libya from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in quantities that far exceed the Libyan armed forces' capacity to use them, according to Libyan and foreign sources.

But there is no evidence to validate reports published outside Libya that the Soviet Union has established bases here or that it exerts any substantial influence on Libyan policy. Diplomats who have recently visited military installations around the country report no sizable Soviet presence at any of them. The total number of Russians in Libya is believed to be about 600, informed sources said.

Libya's leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, has often said that his country, which ousted U.S. and British forces from their bases in Libya after the revolution he led in 1969, would never allow them to be replaced by troops of any other country. Experienced diplomatic analysts say he is entirely sincere about this.

The Soviet Union may have increased pressure on Libya to permit the Soviet fleet to use Libyan port facilities after being shut out of Egypt in March; these sources said, but so far this does not appear to have happened.

Strictly Commercial
Libyan officials "ridicule any suggestion that the Soviet Union has or will obtain bases here. They said Libya's arms purchases are strictly a commercial transaction, and that Libya buys from the Soviet Union because there is no other willing supplier."

There are no ideological strings attached, they said, suggesting that Americans who believe otherwise are making the same mistake they made when the late Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser first turned to Czechoslovakia for weapons more than 20 years ago.

In fact, as a Western source said, "there are plenty of signs that the Libyans," who are strongly anti-Communist, "are more nervous about the Russians than they ever were about the United States." The hundreds of young Libyans reported to be receiving military training in the Soviet Union are a source of some apprehension to the government, informed sources said.

The Libyans make no secret of their arms purchases from the Soviet Union, which were arranged a year ago in a major deal. The details of which have not been revealed. Estimates of the total dollar value of the Libyan purchases range upward from \$500 million but these figures reveal little because the Soviet Union is believed to have charged the Libyans far more than the usual price.

2,000 Tanks
With a total military strength of about 32,000 men, Libya is now believed to have as many as 3,000 tanks, two squadrons of high speed MIG-23 jets, an unknown number of Tu-22 supersonic bombers, and an array of surface-to-air missiles, anti-tank guns, and helicopters.

"The Russians are laughing all the way to the bank," said an informed analyst who believes the Libyans could actually handle less than half of this arsenal.

"You want to know what we are doing with our weapons?" asked a well-placed Libyan official with a smile. "First of all every Libyan is going to be trained in the army." Col. Qadhafi has said he wants to double the size of the armed forces, which would probably require conscription.

In addition, the official said, Libya plans to export weapons if they are needed by other Arab countries in the struggle against Israel.

First Across Canal
"We have exported in the past and we are proud of it," he said. "The first Egyptian tanks across

the canal" in 1973 came from Libya. "If we export, that is business. But I can tell there is only one place we are going to export and that is our fight with Israel."

Libya's assistance to Israeli and leftist forces in the West Bank, Lebanon, southern Syria and elsewhere is believed to be more in the form of cash direct arms aid.

"The arms Qadhafi is buying aren't for use in Libya," a U.S. specialist said. "They are his potential as an arms porter. Even if the weapons actually go anywhere, he is having all these people come here and ask for them."

Some sources said that part of the armed forces are still with the vast spending for weapons they cannot use, some which are reported to be lying in the desert for lack of storage and maintenance.

Mary F. Handley 62, Dies; Harvard Historian, Editor

NEW YORK, May 25 (UPI)—Mary F. Handley, 62, wife and co-author with her husband, Prof. Oscar Handley of Harvard University, of six books on development of American literature, died yesterday of cancer in the university's infirmary.

She was assistant editor of Harvard Guide to American Literature, 1950-54, and editor of Center for the Study of History of Liberty in America at Harvard at her death.

With her husband, Mrs. Handley was co-author of "Constitution: A Study of the Government in American History" (1947), "The Dimensions of Liberty" (1961), "Popular History of Political Authority" (1961), "The American College and the American Culture" (1970), "Life: Youth and the American American History" (1971), "The Wealth of the American People: A History of American Affluence" (1975).

Hedi Khafach

PARIS, May 25 (UPI)—Tunisian Defense Minister, Hedi Khafach, 68, died in a hospital here last night, the Tunis Embassy announced today.

Mr. Khafach was in Paris two weeks ago for talks. Defense Minister Yvon Bourlet returned here yesterday for medical treatment. Val de Grace military hospital and died shortly before midnight.

Louis Merlin

PARIS, May 25 (UPI)—Louis Merlin, 75, founder of leading French commercial station Europe 1, died here yesterday, radio officials said.

He started his career in entertainment in the 1920s through events in the circus and hall, in 1934 he became a producer and was a member of the board of Radio Luxembourg from 1945 to 1954, when he founded Europe 1.

Italy Bishops To Clergy to Support Pope on Election

VATICAN CITY, May 25 (UPI)—Italy's bishops today asked priests to support Pope John Paul I in his election campaign in Italy.

"The Bishops' Conference ended last week but some final communications only 4 said, 'The bishops, with the Father, are confident that have from their priests full support for the pastoral mission of the conference.'"

The communications stressed theological and practical compatibility of Christianity and atheism. Communism, the profession of the Christian and belonging to, favoring or supporting an authentic movement, even when one does not share the ideology.

Meanwhile, public opinion throughout Italy was split for three hours today, between closed and air traffic was held by a series of strikes.

About 150,000 bus, streetcar, subway workers walked off back their demands for raises, and bank employees called a five-hour strike. Airline pilots began a 48-hour strike last night, and a 48-hour strike for the cancellation of international and 11 domestic flights.

49 Crewmen Jump S
AUCKLAND, New Zealand, May 25 (UPI)—Forty-nine crewmen from the Greek passenger liner Anaxilas jumped at Sydney, a spokesman said when the ship arrived here.

DEATH NOTICE
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May 25, 1976 after a brief illness of David S. Silverberg, mother of Peter D. Silverberg, daughter of William Lind, sister of Bar and brother of other relatives in memoriam may be to Day Care Center or Grand Settlement Memorial service held at the Silverberg residence, 101 St. Paul, New York City, 10014 at 2:30 p.m.

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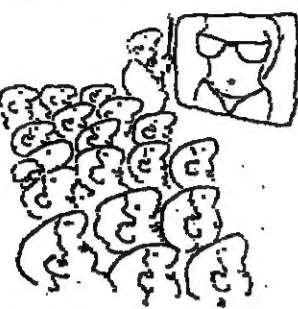
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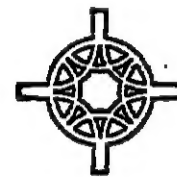
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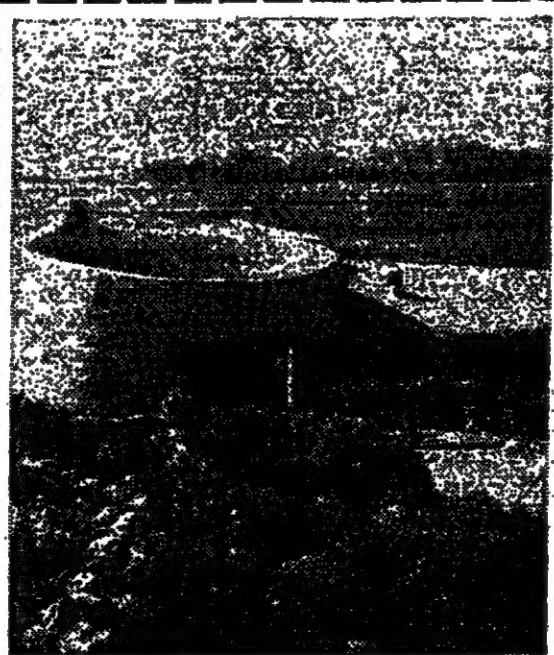
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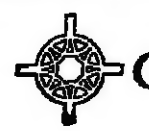
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Party Chief Said to Conduct Purge of Albanian Dissidents

BELGRADE, May 25 (UPI).—Albanian party leader Enver Hoxha is conducting a major assault on political opponents by imposing extensive purges and measures resembling those applied in China during its Cultural Revolution of 1966-68, according to diplomats who recently visited Albania.

The purges have spread to the echelons of the armed forces. Several generals and other senior officers are reported to have been ousted.

Hundreds of government officials have been ousted from their jobs, travelers reported, and all posters have denounced the "harmful" of leading administration personalities.

The Hoxha-led regime's decrees said to include one that requires all officials and white-collar workers, "without exception," to spend one month each in production or collective jobs. Married women are urged to serve only two weeks, several.

Educational Reform

Another decree says that all ordinary-school graduates must do a year working in factories on collective farms before they continue their education or other employment. The entire educational system is to be used under a new plan designed to create "a complete unity between intellectual and physical labor," according to the diplomats.

Mr. Hoxha, 67, said in a speech earlier this month that the current campaign was directed against "enemy groups and traitors" who wanted to damage Albania's ties with its only ally, China, and to "ally our country with Soviet revisionists."

But diplomats say there was evidence of growing disenchantment with Hoxha policies that had brought about economic stagnation and kept Albania isolated from the outside world. The disenchantment is believed to be strong in military and intellectual circles.

It is impossible to determine the scope of the purges under way. But the party newspaper, Zeri i Popullit, provided some clues recently when it said that "most bureaucrats have been removed in recent months" than in a similar purge in 1966 and 1967. According to official Albanian figures, more than 15,000 persons were ousted from the bureaucracy and sent to collective farms in the purge that began 10 years ago.

Western Analysis

In the absence of reliable information about the cause of Albania's domestic turmoil, Western analysts suggest that the disagreement seems to be focusing on the nation's economic development and expansion of its foreign relations beyond exclusive reliance on China. Earlier indications of Albanian disillusionment with the scope of Chinese economic assistance seem to have provoked pressures for a change in Albania's course.

But Mr. Hoxha, Premier Mehmet Shehu and a relatively small group of their associates are committed to the present course since any shift in foreign policy at this stage would mean their downfall.

Albania has been allied with China since Mr. Hoxha broke relations with the Soviet bloc in 1960. It was the only European country to boycott last year's Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation. It also refused to participate in a conference of Balkan countries earlier this year.

Mr. Hoxha, who as leader of Albania's Communist party has been in power since the end of World War II, is reported to have been under increasing pressure from his administration to lead the country out of isolation and to shift economic priorities toward the consumer sector. Albania has the lowest living standard in Europe.

Diplomats said that both Mr. Hoxha and Mr. Shehu have been ailing recently and that the current turmoil may be part of a struggle for succession.

Student Teachers Age 21 Sit-Ins at British Colleges

LONDON, May 25 (UPI).—Student teachers occupied 21 colleges in Britain today to protest a grim job prospects for the coming autumn.

At least 15,000 of the 40,000 student teachers who will qualify at the end of this academic year are expected to face unemployment because of cuts in the spending.

The sit-ins started last week in all 10 of Scotland's education colleges were occupied by students. By today the protest spread to 11 of the 140 education colleges in England and Wales, and several more occupations were expected to begin tomorrow, a national day of protest against unemployment.

Cab Drivers Protest

LONDON, May 25 (Reuters).—About 3,000 cab drivers, protesting a planned new bus service, staged a sit-in at a standstill in central London today when they converged on Parliament.

A police spokesman said there was "total chaos" for some 3 1/2 miles within a two-mile radius of Parliament Square.

High Court to Rule If Spanking In Schools Violates Constitution

By Philip Hager

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Supreme Court yesterday agreed to decide whether "severe" spanking in public schools violates the constitutional prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment.

The court also said it would determine whether students were entitled to notice of charges against them and a chance to be heard before they were inflicted with corporal punishment.

The case the justices agreed to hear involves two Florida students who claimed they were struck with a wooden paddle repeatedly in what a witness described as a "reign of terror" by school administrators.

One student said he was held face down over a table and received "at least 20 whacks"—resulting in injuries that required medical treatment and prevented him from sitting comfortably for three weeks.

But attorneys for Florida school officials involved in the case argued that teachers and administrators should be free to inflict moderate corporal punishment—as a preferable alternative to expulsion. And they said that when it was excessive, the victims still could bring civil lawsuits or seek criminal prosecutions in state courts.

They called spanking a "time-honored and almost universal" practice—resulting only in "transitory discomfort," and not a deprivation of constitutional rights.

In October, the justices summarily affirmed a lower court decision that upheld the use of reasonable corporal punishment as a last resort.

Yesterday, the justices agreed to hear arguments next term on whether severe corporal punishment was unconstitutional.

© Los Angeles Times.

Solzhenitsyn Says a KGB Forgery Branded Him a Camp Informer

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25 (Reuters).—Exiled author Alexander Solzhenitsyn said that Soviet authorities had distributed a forged letter stating that he had been an informer in forced-labor camps.

The Russian author, now working at Stanford University near here, said in a statement yesterday: "During the last 14 years, the entire bungling apparatus of the Soviets and all of their hired historians have been unable to answer my publications with any facts or logical arguments."

"Since they have nothing on hand—no evidence, no ideas of their own—the KGB [Soviet secret police] in accordance with its fraudulent ways, recently produced a falsified document, dated 1962, which states that I had informed the KGB about the revolutionary movement in forced-labor camps."

"This piece of bunk was quickly disseminated to foreign correspondents, one of whom sent me a copy," he said.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn has been working at Stanford University's library for six weeks studying files of the Soviet secret police, the Otkhrana.

Kidnap Penalty Raised in Dacca

DACCA, May 25 (UPI).—To punish the rising incidence of kidnapping of children, Bangladesh President Abusadat Sayem has promulgated a law providing the death penalty for those convicted of the crime. The minimum punishment under the law will be seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

According to police records, there were 343 kidnappings between January and April of this year. All of the victims were children 12 years of age or less. Most of these kidnap victims have not been accounted for, police said.

In the Indian subcontinent, it is not uncommon to hear of children being kidnapped to be trained as beggars. Child beggars generally receive more alms than older beggars. In certain cases, a child is even trained to make a look more pitiable.

Tamil Protest Held On Bias in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, May 25 (AP).—Schools were boycotted, shops closed, black flags flown and protest posters displayed yesterday as the Tamil United Front stepped up its campaign in Northern Province against "discrimination."

Sri Lanka parliamentarians and other Tamil leaders, who had distributed prohibited material, were taken in by police for questioning but they were not detained.

India Parliament Passes Bill for Easing Divorce

NEW DELHI, May 25 (AP).—Parliament passed yesterday a marriage bill making desertion, cruelty or a single act of adultery sufficient grounds for divorce.

The Hindu-backed bill, applicable to India's Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs as well, also provides for easier divorce by mutual consent, streamlined trial procedures and relief for youngsters forced into marriage.

Under the old law, a person seeking a divorce had to prove that the spouse was "living in adultery" and neither desertion nor cruelty was sufficient grounds for divorce.

The new law's impact is expected to be greatest on the urban middle class, which can now seek court relief for matrimonial problems. But it is uncertain whether it will have any effect in the villages where three-fourths of India's 600 million people live.

The new law cracks down on fraudulent marriage offers by classifying the misrepresentation of any "material fact or circumstance" before a wedding as grounds for nullifying the marriage. If a girl minor is married against her will, the new law says she may, before age 18, repudiate the marriage.

Fire Bomb Injures 3 French Policemen

MONTPELLIER, France, May 25 (Reuters).—Three riot policemen were injured here today when a motorcyclist threw a gasoline bomb at a bus in which they were sitting during a student demonstration against educational reforms.

The police had been standing by at Montpellier University's art department since early this morning after a group of youths threw three fire bombs inside the department yesterday to force a postponement of examinations.

11 Slain, 8 Wounded In Rhodesian Clashes

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 25 (UPI).—This white-ruled country's guerrilla war claimed 11 lives in the last 24 hours, including those of three black non-combatants 40 miles northeast of here, the security forces announced today.

The communiqué said eight guerrillas died in skirmishes and eight soldiers were injured in hand-to-hand explosions and clashes with the black nationalists.

Britannia Cats Will No More Rule the Waves

LONDON, May 25 (Reuters).—Britain's merchant ships are to lose their cat-traditional friend of the mariner and enemy of the rat—because of fears they might bring rabies into Britain.

The General Council of British Shipping has given crews until March to dispose "humanely" of their pets. A spokesman said they could be removed to homes on land when the vessels were next in port.

The giant rats that plagued wooden trading ships in the 18th century are no longer a problem in modern containerized shipping, the spokesman said.

Alleged Victim Of 'Big Foot' Is Safe; Hoax Seen

EUREKA, Calif., May 25 (AP).—A young woman, reported to have been abducted in rugged mountains by a legendary aplike creature nicknamed Big Foot, showed up last night outside a rural resort, screaming but apparently unhurt.

Asserting that he believed the whole affair was a hoax, Humboldt County Sheriff Gene Cox said: "She's not in too bad a shape." The woman was part of a television crew seeking to photograph Big Foot.

He said that the alleged victim, Cherie Darvell, 23, of Redding, 95 miles east of here, was taken to a hospital at Hoopa for examination shortly after she was discovered outside the Bluff Creek resort, about five miles from where she was reported abducted on Saturday.

The sheriff said Miss Darvell told a nurse that her left arm hurt. He said she had some minor scratches and bruises on her arms.

She was mumbling, "They wouldn't stop and pick me up." Sheriff Cox said. One of her tennis shoes was missing, but her clothing was clean and there was a scent of perfume about her, he added. The sheriff said that when she was asked if she had been abducted by Big Foot, she began screaming again and refused to answer questions.

605 Million Indians

NEW DELHI, May 25 (Reuters).—India's population has reached 605 million, a growth of 3 per cent annually, a government statement said today.

Iran Signs to Buy 2 French A-Plants

PARIS, May 25 (Reuters).—Iranian Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda said today that his government has signed contracts to buy two nuclear power plants from France.

"We are going ahead with our nuclear power program," he told newsmen after luncheon talks with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. "We have signed contracts for two nuclear power stations. Construction will begin soon within the next few months."

Fransome, a subsidiary of France's Creusot-Loire engineering concern specializing in the construction of nuclear power plants, said that Iran has ordered two stations of 900 megawatts each. They are of the U.S. Westinghouse type, built under license here, and the contracts are worth 5 billion francs (\$1.2 billion), officials said.


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Neutral Sweden

Henry Kissinger's reception in Stockholm was the stormiest of his present journey. But, on the official side at least, his visit made progress toward restoring more effective diplomatic relations between Sweden and the United States. That is good, for a number of reasons.

Sweden is a nation of some 8 million people, highly literate, remarkably homogeneous in religious and ethnic background, possessing a practicable mix of natural resources and industrial capability. Moreover, it has not been engaged in war since Napoleon's campaigns left it with the Bernadotte dynasty and has a tradition of basic political stability. All of this makes it an excellent proving ground for social experimentation. What works in Sweden is not necessarily efficient or even feasible in more complex or larger national communities, but would at least prove how humanity can, under favorable circumstances, adjust to its environment and itself.

Consequently, Sweden is important to the world. But at the same time, it would be useful for the Swedes, including their Premier Olof Palme, to cultivate a sense of perspective and the sense of humor that is one aspect of it. For, while Sweden itself is far removed in time from the days of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII, when it intervened forcefully in continental Eu-

rope, Europe still has its Wallenstéins and Great Peters who might intervene forcefully in Sweden. The Swedes should not forget that, however dignified their neutrality in World War II, it was others whose costly battles really decided whether their country would wind up with a gaulleter, a commissar or their own king.

Much the same is true today, when Sweden exists outside the Warsaw Pact and NATO, yet is by no means independent of the shape those alliances give Europe and the world. Nor does it follow that if the United States was wrong in Vietnam, Hanoi was necessarily right. No one can, nor should, impose a moral neutrality on neutral Sweden—but perhaps a little more intellectual objectivity is called for, a little less smugness, when Sweden delivers moral judgments which it has neither the means nor the will to enforce.

It can be argued that the United States should be the last country to express such thoughts to Sweden. Not only are the ties of family between the two countries strong, but the United States went through its own phase of delivering dicta on world affairs when it was quite removed from them by two oceans. But the significance of Sweden, both as a social laboratory and as a bridge between opposing blocs, is great enough to make its attitudes a matter of concern to the United States, to Europe and the world.

The U.S.-Korean Bargain

Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., is leading a drive in the House to hold military aid to South Korea to \$290 million over the next two years; the administration seeks \$490 million. His point is that the Chung Hee Park government in Seoul, by its excessive repression of its own citizens, has undermined the moral basis on which it makes sense for the United States to contribute to South Korean security at the same high level of the last 20-odd years. The Fraser approach is not to "dump" the Park government; given South Korea's strategic importance that would be supremely irresponsible. It is simply to make plain to President Park that the United States cannot accept the political risk and moral affront of indefinitely subsidizing South Korean police rule.

Mr. Fraser's effort already has the support of those interested especially in human rights. We think it also deserves the support of those interested in the long-term U.S. strategic position in the Pacific. For, we fear, the more the Park regime tightens its grip, the more likely becomes the possibility of an eventual counter-explosion on the model of the explosion that ousted Syngman Rhee in 1960. We are aware of a contrary viewpoint holding that the Korean people respect toughness and that a dangerous psychological unraveling will go forward if Koreans get the idea that their government is less than resolute in keeping up its guard against North Korea. We fear, nonetheless, that this argument too easily

becomes a rationale for using force and intimidation to consolidate one man's personal power.

No reasonable person expects a country with South Korea's cultural background, living under the fierce pressure of a threatening North Korean regime, to follow the U.S. democratic model to a T. There is nonetheless a point when cultural and political explanations of South Korean conduct become unconvincing. Americans, even those critical of Mr. Park, are not insensitive to the predicament of a small Asian mainland country trying to go in geopolitical directions opposite that of the mainland. Americans understand, too, the factors, including the Sino-Soviet rivalry, which have balked South Korea's U.S.-supported effort to move the Korean peninsula toward the relative stability of a two-Germany solution. But it remains President Park's responsibility to keep the internal life of his country within a range of values which Americans will find tolerable, and this he has not done.

There is a bargain to be struck between U.S. constancy to a small embattled ally and Korean constancy to a patron going through a difficult stage of its own national life. President Park, we submit, is not adequately holding up his end of that bargain. As long as he does not, the prospect will remain that the United States will not adequately hold up its end, either.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Portuguese Campaign

Without making any effort in his own behalf, the chief of staff of Portugal's Army has the backing of democratic parties representing 75 per cent of the voters for the popular election of a president on June 27. Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, always a man of few words, had not even consented to run until the Socialists last week joined the Popular Democrats and the Social Democratic Center in supporting his candidacy.

Little is known of Gen. Eanes's political views and until very recently he had indicated a preference for continuing his task of reforming the armed forces. Most Portuguese democrats had come to realize, however, that in existing circumstances, the election of a ranking officer with demonstrated support in the armed forces offered the best guarantee of democratic stability, insurance against a coup from left or right.

Gen. Eanes became a national figure when he directed the crushing by loyalist forces of an attempted left-wing putsch last November. He since has weeded out many revolutionary leftists from military ranks. Adm. José Pinheiro de Azevedo, Premier of the present provisional government, has announced he will oppose Gen. Eanes. He enjoys wide popularity and can also claim

credit for helping abort the leftist rising. Despite that November role, he will get some backing from groups to the left of the Socialists, although the Communists have nominated one of their own members, a civilian, for president.

One of the other uncertainties that worries Portuguese democrats and their supporters abroad is the makeup of the government that will emerge after the president is inaugurated. Mario Soares still insists that his Socialist party—largest by far but with only 35 per cent of the vote last month—will form a minority government.

In a Portugal struggling back from economic depression and half a century of authoritarian rule, minority government would seem a formula for disastrous drift. Mr. Soares has time to rethink his strategy and to consult with the Popular Democrats, who support much of his program. A European community eager to help Portugal qualify for membership would be greatly relieved if Mr. Soares would opt next month for a coalition commanding 60-per-cent support in parliament and country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Queen and the Concorde

Britain should follow up the Concorde's impact on American public opinion by insuring that it carries the Queen to America's Bicentennial celebrations in July. She wants to fly Concorde, but the Foreign Office has vetoed this because of fear of demonstrations by environmentalists. This is absurd. It is this blinkered timidity that allows the

French to scoop all the glory. Indeed in Houston, they think Concorde is an entirely French project. We are engaged in a prestige battle and the Queen is our ace. If she goes to the July celebrations in Concorde she will give it the royal seal of approval—and Americans will flock to fly the British Concorde.

—From the Daily Express (London).

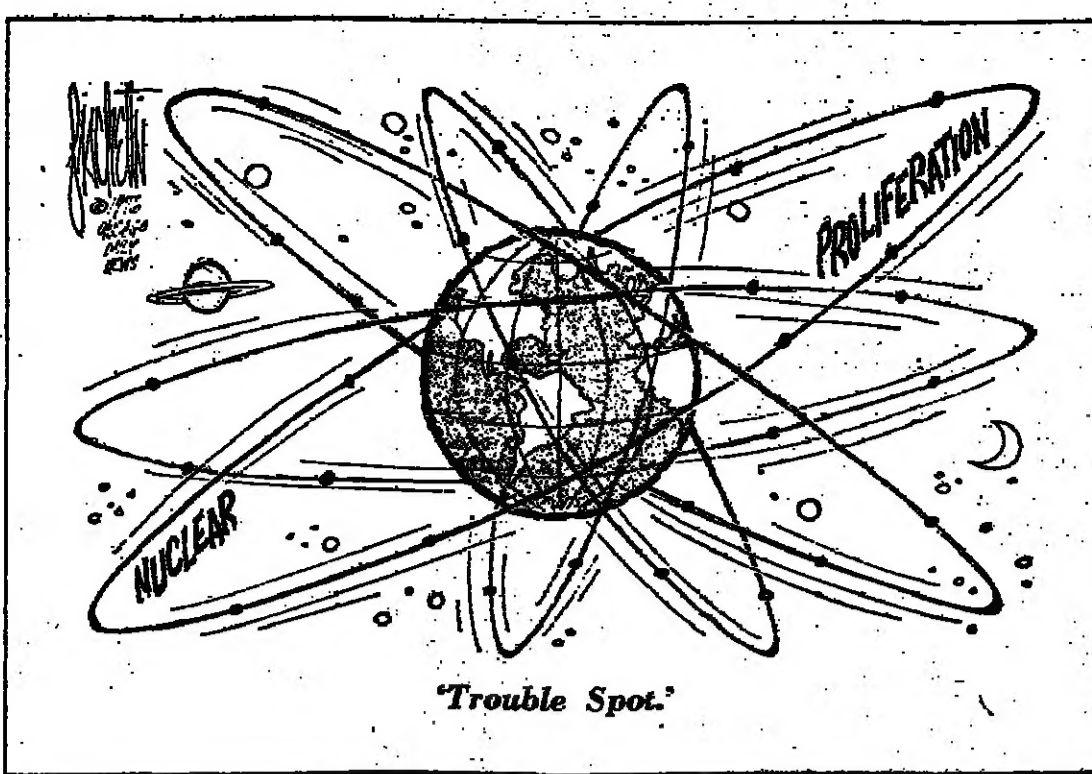
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

May 26, 1901
TOULON, France.—Some very important experiments in wireless telegraphy which the naval authorities are following with the closest attention, have been made at Blot, between Antibes and Nice. The Marconi Company obtained permission from the French government to open wireless communication between Corsica and France, and fully succeeded. Messages were received and read at Calvi from a distance of 112 miles.

May 26, 1926
TOKYO.—Construction of Tokyo's \$50-million subway system, funds for which have been voted by the city, received something of a setback from an opinion by Dr. Wakimura, a geological expert, who declared the earth strata on which the city is built are too unstable to insure safe operation of the system. Some engineers, however, have refused to accept his judgment. Part of the system has been completed.



Oregon—Pause for Reflection

By David S. Broder

PORTLAND, Ore.—For more years than almost anyone can remember, the Oregon primary has provided a pause for reflection in the rush to the presidential nomination. The state has not been an unfailing guide to the convention winner. Of the 32 men who have won the Democratic and Republican battles here since Oregon inaugurated the primary system in 1912, 23 have gone on to nomination and 10 have not.

That is a high proportion of losers for a primary so late in the season and yesterday's results may or may not improve the average.

But what is special about Oregon is the combination of seriousness and smallness. It is a well-educated state, voters take their responsibilities conscientiously, and they tend to bring out the best in the candidates who come here. Even more important, it is a small state, where the candidates rub shoulders with each other and an intimacy develops that is never found in the big-state primaries or in the national arena of the general election.

Last Chance

Only in the bar of the Benson Hotel is one likely to find a fund-raiser for Sen. Frank Church having a drink with the architect of Ronald Reagan's Texas triumph. Only in his restaurant can one hear the latest views of a White House staffer and of Jimmy Carter's pollster by the simple expedient of table-hopping. Reporters treasure Oregon because it has so often been their last chance to see the men and women who comprise these campaigns—and conceivably will staff a future government—in circumstances where there is no distorting distance.

One striking impression of the past week was the feeling that the people with the greatest genuine confidence in the outcome of the nomination battle were, surprisingly, those most resigned to losing in Oregon: Ronald Reagan's aides, and the shakiest, by contrast, were those working for President Ford. The reasons for those contrasting attitudes were much simpler than they had seemed at a distance.

A Reagan aide leaned against a wall of the Masonic Temple and said: "Look, this ain't a contest anymore between an incumbent president and an upstart challenger. This is a race between Jerry Ford and Ronald Reagan. And Reagan's going to win the last and biggest battle in California. When was the last time they didn't give the decision to the guy who hammered his opponent in the last round?"

Nods Sadly

When this view was relayed to a Ford campaigner, he nodded his head sadly and conceded: "California for us." And then, with some bitterness at what might have been, he said: "The truth of the matter is that

our candidate hasn't done one blackly-blank thing of substance as President. Since the State of the Union speech, so how the hell do you make him presidential?"

Ironically, some Ford aides are hoping that the curtailment of travel forced by the campaign spending limit will require Mr. Ford to stay in the White House and speak and act as President, in the few days remaining before California votes on June 8.

On the Democratic side, what Oregon showed was that Jimmy Carter's staff has survived the ups and downs of his 16-month campaign with its energy and sense of humor intact—not a bad recommendation. Their courtesy and hospitality are unflinching even to critical reporters, and they have intemperately not begun to inhale their own success.

When Carter told an Oregon audience he would not permit the growth of an arrogant, powerful White House staff, Jody Powell, his press secretary and closest aide, was quick to respond, "He just lost my vote."

By odd circumstance, Frank Church's staff shares many of the attractive qualities of the Carter entourage—a relaxed, irreverent and easy relationship with the candidate, sustained by a strong admiration for him as a man and a politician. Church's staff, like Carter's, is homelike, and the Idahoans are no more awed by being in a presidential race than are the Georgians.

The "different" campaign, seen up close as from a distance, is that of Jerry Brown. The California governor appeared to have learned a technique for trans-

ferring all tension to his staff. Scrambling to ignite a write-in campaign in Oregon, he was as casual as a tourist out for a stroll, chronically late, kidding everyone in sight, and always cool. His opening line to a convention of squealing high school students was, "Let's everyone take a deep breath and relax."

But Brown's headquarters was a madhouse, its phone lines constantly overloaded, a bellowing confusion of activity, particularly after 10 p.m., when the young troops seemed to gain a second wind. The press secretary, a 26-year-old who grandly signed his handouts, Lawdella C. Werner, reminded older folks in the press of the faded Yip Gold, of Goldwater and Agnew campaign renown—never more endearing than when he seemed on the verge of apoplexy, which occurred about four times an hour.

No Help

Brown's staff, unlike the others, was of almost no help in explaining either the campaign or the candidate—perhaps because he excludes them from his thought processes or perhaps because they have moved so far inside his head that they cannot find their way back out. Werner liked to wind up his explanatory lectures on the politics of Jerry Brown with a Zen aphorism: "In the mind of the beginner, the possibilities are infinite; in the mind of the expert, they are few."

That may have been the most important insight the Oregon week offered, but you will have to go elsewhere for its meaning. This reporter is too full of Oregon salmon to even try to explain.

The Question of Propping Up Chile

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK.—Secretary of the Treasury William F. Simon will ask Congress to maintain economic aid to the military junta that rules Chile, without cuts and without imposing conditions. After visiting Santiago earlier this month, Mr. Simon said he could make such a recommendation because the junta had assured him that human rights conditions would be improved in Chile.

But it looks as if the Treasury Secretary may have been had. The junta can't afford to relax its repression, even though it told him that it was releasing 49 political prisoners and would consider allowing a UN Human Rights Commission to visit Chile. [Yesterday, Chile said it would release 206 more political prisoners.]

Four former Chilean members of parliament, now in exile and traveling here, say that six of the 49 released prisoners had been ordered out of jail last January, and three were already in the United States by the time Mr. Simon arrived in Chile.

Six days after the announce-

ment that the 49 would be set free, Hernan Mendez, a lawyer on the staff of the Chilean Ministry of the Interior, was arrested without charge and taken to one of the junta's concentration camps. The exiles say he has been arrested in Chile since the Simon visit, and they claim the number arrested since then is far greater than the number they can name.

As for the Human Rights Commission, the junta gave Mr. Simon no guarantee to admit it—just a pledge to consider the matter. That can hardly be arranged before the Organization of American States meeting in Chile that begins June 4; and after the OAS meeting, there will be no particular pressure on the junta to admit the commission—particularly if U.S. aid is being continued as William Simon recommends.

As if pleased with its adroit handling of Mr. Simon, the junta has gone on to announce in El Mercurio, the Santiago daily, that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will attend the OAS meeting there. That would

Semantics and Policy Détente Sans Détente

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Semantics, or the meaning of meaning, is a principal element of contemporary diplomacy. The United States practices détente without daring to use the word and the Soviet Union practices it as détente.

And each superpower, for its own reasons, pretends the contrary of what it is doing. Since March President Ford, afraid of the Republican party's right wing, decided to drop the much-debated word. Détente was deleted from the official vocabulary. While it is claimed Ford never specifically instructed his secretary of state to abandon the definition, Henry Kissinger feels it would be tedious to use it during the campaign. French President Giscard d'Estaing wonders ironically if Americans can't pronounce détente.

Nevertheless, the architects of U.S. policy insist our policy hasn't changed, no matter how it is described. They claim Washington still presses for "détente" although it doesn't use the word itself.

Deceit Claimed

But they also claim Moscow's determination to keep mentioning détente is a policy label is deceitful. Washington says nothing even resembling détente occurred when the Russians sent their technicians, arms and Cuban troops to Angola. Nor does the United States see détente in rising Soviet military investment.

Whatever the really underlying semantics, it is clear certain things are taking place under the label of détente—or non-détente—that aren't saving international relations. Some new international tensions, some visible as in Africa, some very merely suspected.

In the latter sense nobody in the West pretends with any assurance to understand what's going on in China. One statesman says: "We wouldn't ever know if Peking and Moscow were preparing a friendship treaty while they scream against each other. But something deeper than meets the eye is happening." One aspect puzzling U.S. observers is that the disgraced Teng Hsiao-ping sought to build up Chinese industrial strength to successfully stand up against both Moscow and Washington. But the "radicals" who ousted Teng want to slow down industrialization. De facto, this makes China more dependent on the United States in its argument with the Russians. Either way, because of China's importance to the world power balance, this affects détente—or non-détente.

Refrigerated

Although the word détente has been refrigerated in Washington—which insists it hasn't changed

basic policy one way and another, it is proclaimed in Moscow, where the meaning of meaning has become blurred, some by-products of relaxation are clearly in trouble.

SALT negotiations on strategic arms have hit a reef. Although only a few final concessions need to be arranged, the moment doesn't seem as ripe for accord as before the U.S. election campaign or before Brezhnev's illness ignited a power competition in Moscow. Likewise, Vienna negotiations for East-West mutual force reductions are deadlocked. The Americans now insist they must await "the unblocking of everything."

Likewise, while diplomats insist "objective conditions" have moved nearer to another step in Middle East negotiations, the semantical gap again frustrates progress. Washington may well be awaiting more initiatives from Europe—which could be the sign of significance of Giscard's announced willingness to intervene in Lebanon.

The United States opposes Lebanese partition but is leery of direct involvement. It fears that unless a settlement is soon reached Lebanon will become either an open enemy of Syria or an appendage of Syria. Either way this would upset regional equilibrium.

The whole eastern Mediterranean area, in fact, contributes to the unease resulting from détente's unclear future. The Greek-Turkish dispute, first originated over Cyprus, but much deeper, continues to fester. Both the Athens and Ankara governments recognize that conditions are ripe for a deal, but each fears the repercussions of a sudden local outbreak in a cord is reached. Here in Washington, now that it is meeting (détente) seems ready to let its European allies take a greater initiative for peace.

After Tito

And Greco-Turkish rivalry impinge directly on Europe's peace crisis after Yugoslav 84-year-old President Tito died. The marshal still seems a formidable figure, but his country's future is a matter of continuing diplomatic discussion. The U.S. is concerned lest the Russians try to promote internal disputes there—and then attempt to intervene to "settle" them.

With the cooling of form East-West contacts—especially between Washington and Moscow—it becomes virtually impossible to discuss such potential problems realistically, even in an informal way. This condition, however, is likely to apply to us as détente is respected but is mentioned in the United States and mentioned but not honored in the Soviet Union.

Letters

Food Diplomacy

Re "A New Joseph" of Food Diplomacy by Jonathan Power (HT, May 7):

Mr. Power is certainly to be commended for alerting us to the very real danger of a world without adequate food stocks. He is, however, doing a disservice to the cause by not informing his readers about the gigantic food losses which are occurring, particularly throughout the Third World, as a result of inadequate grain storage facilities at the farm and village level.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization has advised us that each year peasant farmers in Asia, Africa, and Latin America lose up to 40 per cent of their harvested grain due to damage caused by insects, rodents, and deterioration. These losses are staggering when applied to overall Third World grain production; they are even more tragic when applied to the conditions affecting the individual subsistence farmer, who is still the mainstay of agricultural production in these countries.

May I suggest that instead of global solutions, which are remote enough to satisfy the bureaucrats, and which have the added effect of jilting the general public into a false sense of security, Mr. Power would do

greater service by also discussing practical problem-solving at the grass-roots level.

The technology to significantly reduce on-farm and village-level grain storage losses is available. It is also readily adaptable as a very modest cost to the needs of subsistence farmers in the developing countries. Perhaps, if international spokesmen had the same sense of commitment (and money) to help the individual subsistence farmers to effectively store their harvested grain as they seem to have for elaborate stockpiling schemes, I am confident a lot more would get done in helping solve the problem and many many more people would be substantially assisted in the process.

DAVID DICHTER.

\$25-Million Tag

The Washington Post editorial "Paying International Dues" (HT, May 15-16), erred in describing \$25 million as "small." U.S. membership in the International Labor Organization should be argued basically on its merits. Of course, costs should be considered, but never in the sense that costs are so "small" they don't matter: \$25 million is a helluva lot of money to a helluva lot of people, even to most of those whose annual income is

well above the American average wage.

The way "small" was used in the editorial exemplifies the "more money will cure anything" approach which may be provoking the anti-establishment, "down-with-Washington" reaction identified as looming large in this Bicentennial election year.

ALEXANDER J. DAVIT.

Amsterdam.

Car Union's Drive

The story about the drive of the U.S. United Automobile Workers Union for participation in management (HT, May 15) appears to be welcomed by the giant motor-car companies, which raises interesting political questions of comparison between France and the United States.

This news means that Giscard d'Estaing could rally more support as a candidate for U.S. president than he can attract as an incumbent President in France, where both the companies and the unions oppose this idea.

Unfortunately, the Republicans who need new leadership even more than the Democrats, cannot draft Giscard. Although he, too, is a Republican, he is, of course, French and barred, therefore, by the Constitution.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

هكذا من الأول

Controversial Genetic Research Approved at Michigan University

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 25 (AP)—Genetic research capable of creating new life forms and considered potentially dangerous by its critics has been approved at the University of Michigan.

The university's Board of Regents last week approved a faculty committee report recommending that recombinant DNA research be conducted at the university as long "as it is submitted to appropriate controls."

The regents' action included authorization for more than \$300,000 to equip three laboratories with security systems to prevent newly created disease organisms from escaping. DNA—deoxyribonucleic acid—is the chemical that forms genes.

The board's approval of the research, in which genes for specific inherited traits taken from one species are combined with those of another, makes Michigan the first university in the United States to give formal consent to such experiments. Critics claim the recently developed technique can create potentially dangerous disease organisms not found in nature or in nature to present methods of control.

"This is a very serious matter, one where all of us have some misgivings in proceeding," said regent Deane Baker. "But nevertheless, this institution is dedicated to the advancement and betterment of the human race, and I think this [program] is a good compromise in every way."

The experiments will be conducted according to guidelines contained in the faculty report. The regulations, stricter than similar guidelines proposed by the National Institutes of Health, prohibit any experiments that the institutes classify as "high risk."

Unesco Panel Votes 'Appeal' to Israel on Occupied Areas

By James F. Clancy

PARIS, May 25 (NYT)—The Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization yesterday approved an "urgent appeal" to Israel to ensure the educational and cultural rights of people in all-occupied Arab territories.

The appeal was approved by a vote of 25 to 1 with 10 abstentions. The United States cast only negative vote. Although the statement was moderately critical, Israel made it clear that it rejected the statement because it contained direct reference to a 1974 UN resolution condemning all educational policy in the occupied territories. In 1974, the UN's General Conference condemned Israel for allegedly desecrating sacred Moslem monuments in Jerusalem, and excluded Israel from the organization's European Group.

Yesterday's resolution said that the Executive Board expressed concern at the fact that the populations of these territories, according to the information received, are prevented from exercising their inalienable right to the education and culture necessary to the preservation of national identity and goes on to say the board "reiterates to Israel occupation authorities its urgent appeal" made by the board in 1974. The 1974 appeal called the director-general of

Unesco to "exercise full supervision of the operation of educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories."

Although Israel is not a member of the Executive Board, an Israeli Foreign Ministry official, Nathan Bar-Yaacov, was permitted to speak before the vote. Using moderate language, he rejected the renewed appeal.

Mr. Bar-Yaacov told the Executive Board, whose resolutions are not binding even if they are approved next October at the General Conference to be held in Nairobi, that "education in the West Bank and Gaza goes on and is expanding with practically 100-per-cent enrollment of eligible children, based on the curricula of Jordan and Egypt."

Official Israeli sources added, however, that as long as Unesco insists on having "full supervision" of education in the occupied territories, Israel is unlikely to agree.

William Jones, the permanent U.S. representative to Unesco, called the resolution "politically unrealistic and perhaps impossible" for Unesco to carry out.

Sources close to the Executive Board said that the moderate language of yesterday's resolution was the result of lobbying by African nations and the United States.

Angolan Premier in Moscow To Give Thanks for Support

By Marvyn Howe

LUANDA, Angola, May 25 (NYT).

—The Angolan Premier flew to Moscow last weekend to express his government's thanks for support in its struggle for independence and power and to consolidate already close relations between the two countries.

Premier Lopo do Nascimento heads what is described as the most important mission ever sent abroad by Angola. It includes the defense minister, the intelligence and security chiefs, the deputy chief of staff of the armed forces and the secretaries of state for industry and communications, as well as technicians from the departments of finance, trade, civil aviation and transport, plus military experts and party leaders.

Mr. Nascimento concluded two days of talks with Kremlin leaders today, Tass said, adding that the discussions covered Soviet-Angolan cooperation and "the main directions of its further development in various spheres."

(But) diplomats said the inclusion of Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov in the Soviet delegation indicated that military matters figured prominently in the talks. Other Soviet leaders present were Premier Alexei Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Tass said the talks had been held in an atmosphere of "friendliness and complete mutual understanding."

"During our armed struggle, we benefited from Soviet help, without which it would have been impossible to obtain victory over Portuguese colonialism," Mr. Nascimento declared in a Soviet television interview before his departure.

"We attach an extraordinary importance to our relations with the Soviet Union, and we will develop our relations with the Socialist countries, at the head of which is the Soviet Union," Mr. Nascimento told Soviet television.

Differences in Army

Before Mr. Nascimento left, a plan was published here for reinforcement of the political control of the armed forces by the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Under this plan, the Central Committee of the MPLA would assume direct political control over the armed forces, as the Communist party's Central Committee does in the Soviet Union.

But Angolan President Agostinho Neto, who is also commander in chief of the armed forces, immediately issued a statement canceling the report on the political reorganization of the military on the ground that it was released "precipitately and without my knowledge."

Official sources said the plan is still to be reviewed and approved by the National Council of the Revolution, the supreme state organ. These sources said the President's action did not necessarily mean opposition to the contents of the report but that its publication was considered "premature."

The defense minister, Comdr. Joao Carralho, indicated in a recent interview that there was a serious lack of political control in the armed forces.

He acknowledged that there is "a certain anarchist feeling" and a "tendency for absolute egalitarianism," with the troops showing little respect for their chiefs.

There are also problems between those who took part in the long guerrilla war in the countryside and the militants who participated in the clandestine struggle in the cities, he said.

Mozambican Gratitude

DAR ES SALAAM, May 25 (Reuters).—Mozambican President Samora Machel said last weekend that the Soviet Union understands Africa's struggle for economic and political liberation.

Mr. Machel told the government-owned Daily News during a brief stopover here on his way back home from a visit to the Soviet Union, "Our friends have understood the essence of the present stage of the struggle for economic liberation in Africa and the need to expand the liberated zone of mankind."

The Daily News further quoted President Machel as saying the Soviet Union understood that "there are already in Africa progressive forces which constitute the natural allies of the Socialist countries."

Mr. Machel added that his visit to Moscow was intended to express thanks for the support which the Soviet Union gave to the Mozambican independence struggle.

Thousands Evacuated In Philippine Flood

MANILA, May 25 (Reuters).—The government today ordered the evacuation of thousands of people in two widely separated areas of the northern Philippines after a large stretch of dike collapsed and a major river overran its banks.

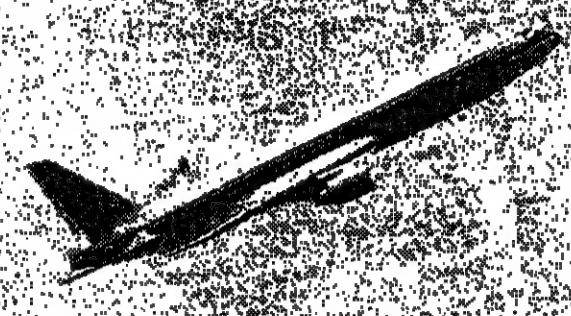
President Ferdinand Marcos last night declared the island of Luzon, which includes Manila, a calamity area. Typhoon Olga, now out over the South China Sea, has left a trail of destruction and at least 53 dead.

NEVER TRUST AN AIR FREIGHT COMPANY UNDER 30.

There used to be a saying: "Never trust anyone over 30." That's okay for people, but not for freight companies. It takes a long time for an air freight company to develop enough muscle to lift over a million pounds of freight a day and still know where every ounce is. You can't deliver a package for an air freight company, for

best thing in the morning to thousands of places all over the world. We mention this because this is our 30th year. But don't send cards and packages. No, it takes a long time for an air freight company to

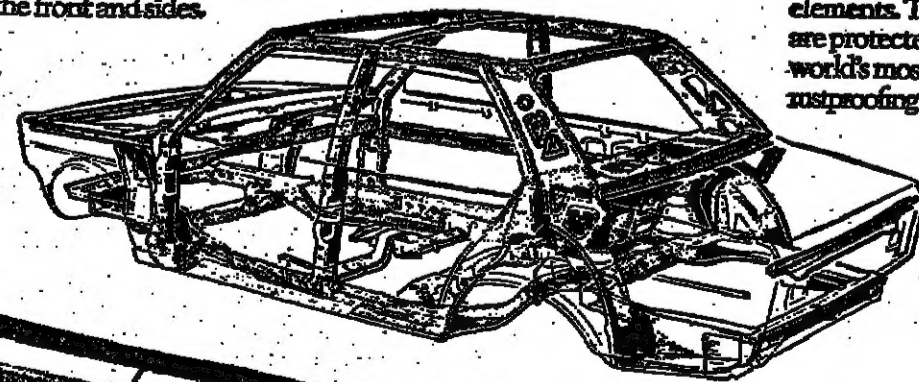
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What we did with the bigger, more luxurious Fiats besides making them bigger and more luxurious.

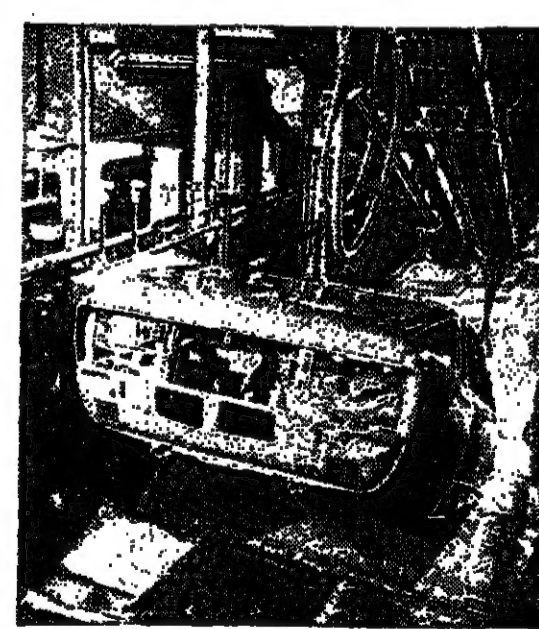
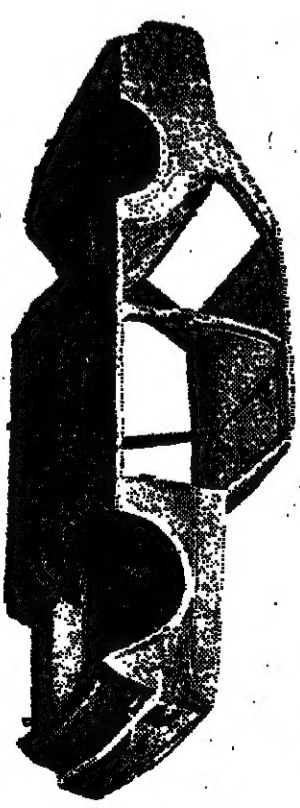


The passenger compartment of the 131 is protected by a steel cage. This makes it indeformable from both the front and sides.

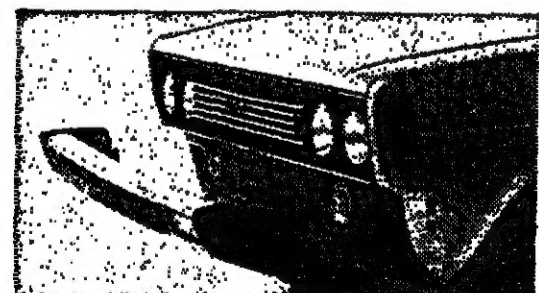


The entire underbody is sealed against the elements. The wheels are protected by the world's most advanced rustproofing system.

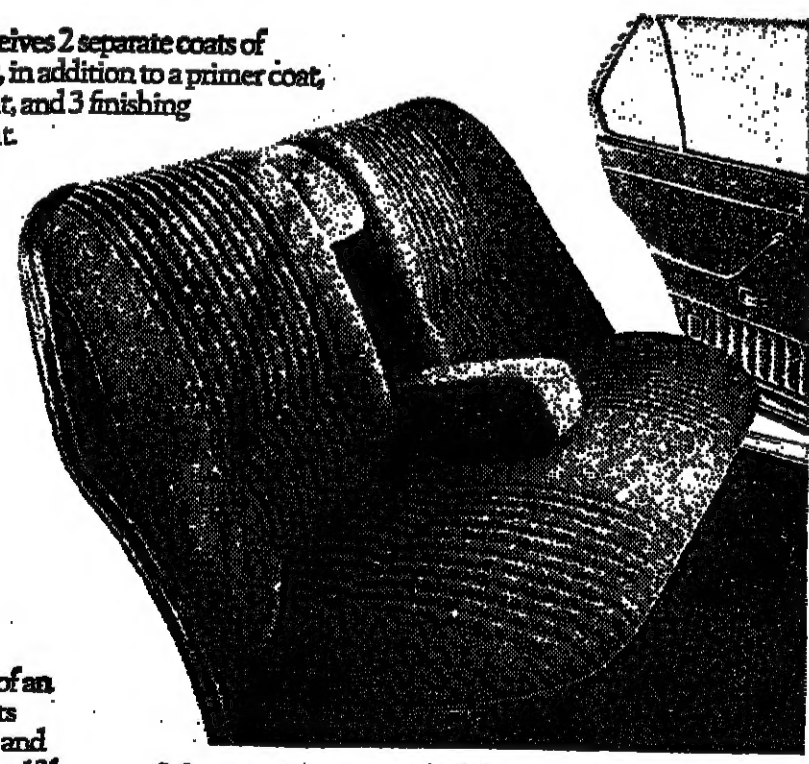
It's easy to see how the Fiat 131 and 132 are different from other Fiats. They're bigger. They're more comfortable. They're more luxurious. But the biggest differences are those you can't see. They're deep in the engine. Inside the body. Under the paint. According to a Swedish government study, the average Fiat will last 11.9 years. We built the 131 and 132 to do better.



Each car receives 2 separate coats of rustproofing, in addition to a primer coat, an undercoat, and 3 finishing coats of paint.

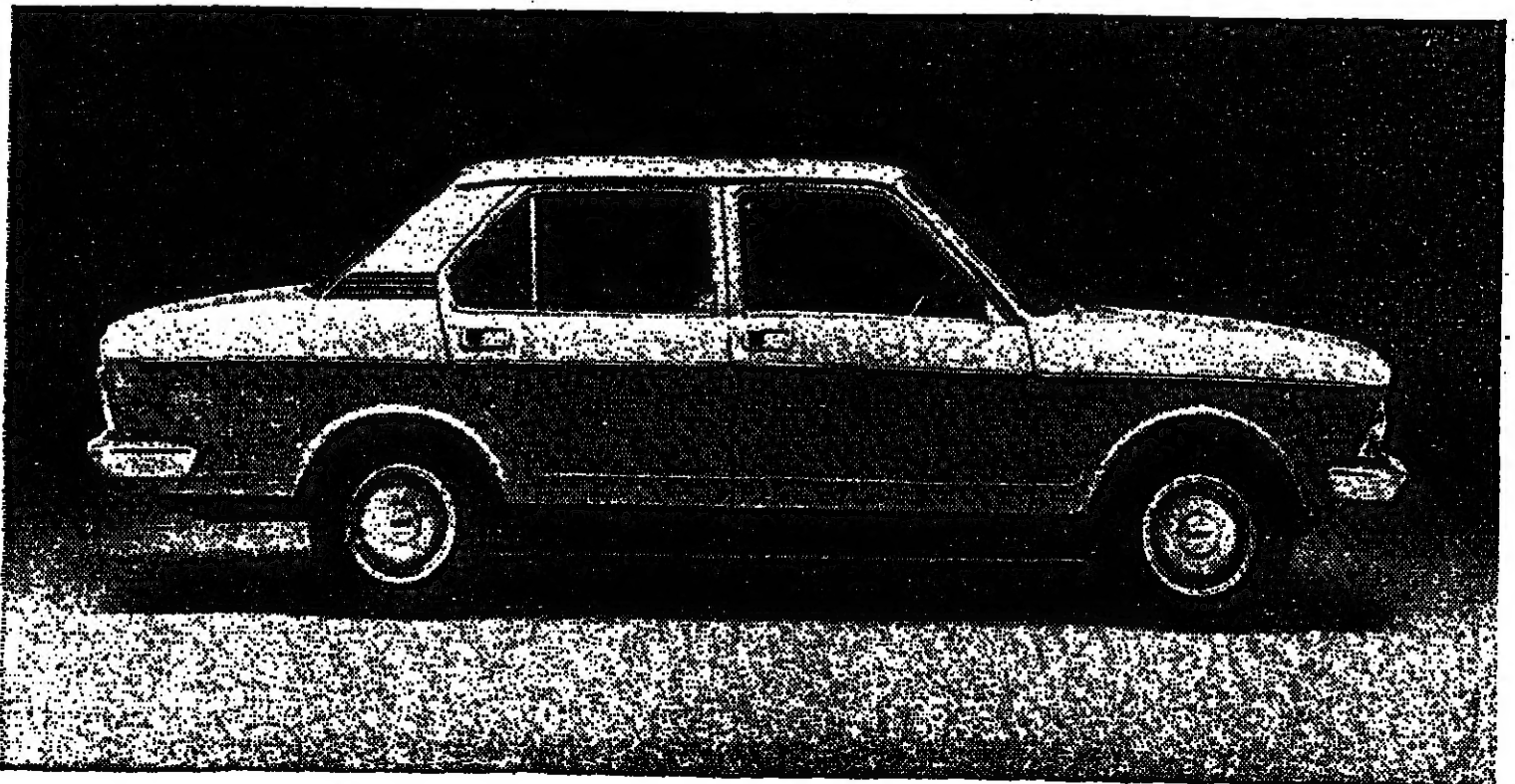


In the event of an accident, parts like bumpers and fenders on the 131 are easily removed and replaced.



Like most luxury cars, the 132 is very roomy in the front. Unlike most luxury cars, it's also very roomy in the back.

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The engines on our 131 and 132 have been tested for over a million miles. The valves last twice as long as ordinary valves. The rings last far longer than ordinary rings.

New York's New, 'Convincing' Environment

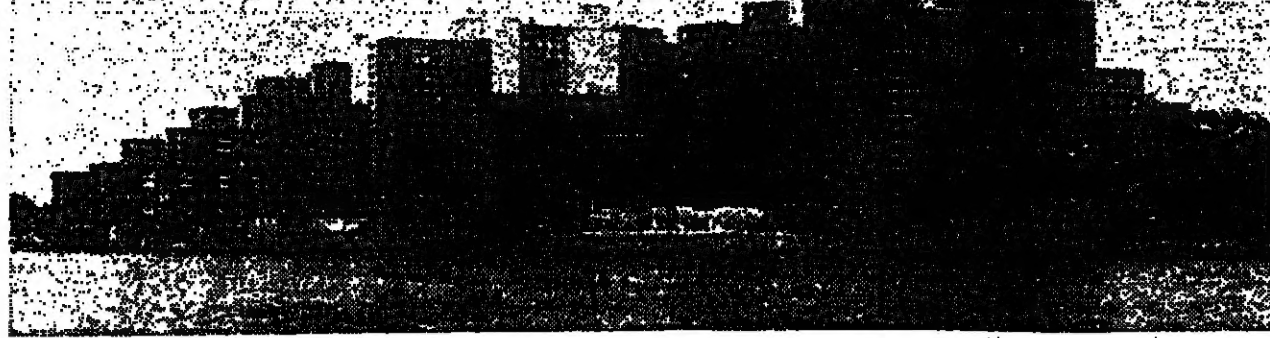
By Paul Goldberger

NEW YORK (NYT)—Something not common at all is beginning to emerge on Roosevelt Island—a sense of serious, intelligent design making a new urban environment that is genuinely convincing.

The island, where the New York State Urban Development Corp. has been at work since 1969, has had its share of the construction delays and political problems that are common to building in New York. And it is impossible to make a final judgment on a residential community until it has been occupied for some years.

But, at the moment and in its best points, the construction on the island in the East River is more than convincing. It is exhilarating. Design talent has finally been harnessed to produce an urban place of real quality in New York, and particularly at this time in the city's history, that is cause for rejoicing.

New York's Roosevelt Island as it now looks.



There are 2,145 apartment units in the first stage of the island, and given the UDC's troubled fiscal situation, there are not likely to be any more constructed for some time, however successful these original sections are. The apartments are arranged in U-shaped buildings on both sides of the island with the open sides of the U's facing the river.

The massing is varied and complex, but it is generally higher at the back of each U and stepped down toward the river. All the high backs of the U's meet along the island's central spine, and this is the only official street—named, with an ill-disguised nostalgia, Main Street.

The general configuration comes from the master plan for the island by Philip Johnson and John Burgee. The plan was not followed precisely—it called for a set of roads intersecting with Main Street, and suggested a height limitation of 8 to 10 stories—but it still can be said to have provided the basis for the success of the present scheme.

The housing itself was divided between two firms, Johansen & Bhavnani of New York and Sert, Jackson & Associates of Cambridge, Mass. The Sert housing is mostly low-to-moderate income units and, with the exception of one middle-income building, is arranged on the eastern side of the island facing the erstwhile champion of the New York landscape, Con Edison's "Big Alis" generator. The wealthier live in the Johansen-Bhavnani buildings and look to Manhattan.

Design quality shows no such prejudice, however, and the Sert buildings are not only the equal of the Johansen structures, they can even be said to have a certain edge.

The Sert buildings on the east side of the island are faced with an attractive corrugated brick and are arranged in a complex plan involving what are called "skip-stop" elevators—there are corridors every third floor, and apartments are reached by private stairs up or down from the corridors.

Such a plan permits considerable variation of apartment units, since rooms can interlock above and below the corridor. It also permits apartments to run through the building, and the architects here have taken good advantage of this chance for double exposure. The corridors are well-exposed in strip windows on the exterior, and a few fiber-glass panels add a welcome, if inadequate, touch of color.

The Johansen & Bhavnani buildings are much drabber to look at, largely as a result of an experiment with a new facing material, a cement-asbestos panel called Cospan. While from a distance it gives the buildings a certain sober grayness appropriate to the New York skyline, close up, it makes for facades that are depressingly flat and dreary.

The panels, which can be hung from within the structure, permitted considerable economies, however, and the architects say that money was thus freed for other uses.

Good Use If so, it has been put to good use—the apartments are decent in both Island House, a middle-income rental building, and Rivercross, a luxury cooperative. Indeed, there is a well-planned two-bedroom apartment at the end of the Island House U, with a bedroom that seems as if it were jutting out over the water.

and has views up and down the river, making it one of the most spectacular medium-sized apartments built in New York in years.

The exterior open spaces are pleasing here, too, and one part of Island House—a landscaped and paved plaza with a restored church as its centerpiece—is as fine a civic square as any neighborhood in the city can claim. It is dignified, yet relaxing and attractive; it has the church as an anchor and the controlled drama of glimpses of the river through openings underneath one wing of Island House.

And Main Street has the potential of becoming one of the city's most pleasurable, if briefest, urban experiences. Its bends and curves are just enough

to provide interest but not so much to be cute, and the paving brick here is a welcome change from asphalt.

The Sert buildings have an arcade, which unfortunately reduces storefronts from streetside but compensates by providing covered vistas of surprising drama: the Johansen buildings zig-zag in and out from the street's edge, teasing at breaking away, but respecting the street nonetheless.

The stores, not to mention the apartments themselves, are only gradually filling up, and it will be some time before the island has the population it needs to really work.

But there is enough functioning on Roosevelt Island already to suggest that this experiment seems likely to work.

LONDON: Stuttgart Ballet's Impressive Dancing Strength

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, May 25 (IHT).—A second visit like a second novel or play, is always a risk. Would the Stuttgart Ballet, back in London two years after its very successful first appearance, be able to live up to memories? The answer is yes.

The season at the Coliseum opened in triumph last week with John Cranko's "Romeo and Juliet," never seen here before. Audience enthusiasm has, if anything, increased as the company has become more familiar. The most remarkable thing about the Stuttgart Ballet now is its sheer dancing strength, especially the male contingent. Cranko is no longer alive to

astonish us with his creative genius and the new works by Glen Tetley, who briefly succeeded Cranko as director, are controversial, to say the least. But there is no argument about the quality of the dancing, or the strong personal appeal of the dancers.

Three different casts have succeeded in making "Romeo and Juliet" convincing and moving. Egon Madsen alternates a romantic Romeo and a very humorous Mercutio with such originality and brilliance that one wishes he could perform both roles on the same night. Richard Cragun's ebullient virility and technical brilliance are almost equally exciting. Juliet has less opportunity to astound, but Maria Haydee, now the company's director as well as its prima ballerina, Birgit Kell and Joyce Cuoco all dance lyrically and act with persuasive sincerity. The detailed characterization and invention of the crowd scenes, and the way Paris and even Tybalt are made sympathetic and credible, help to make Cranko's production preferable to the more familiar Lortzovsky and MacMillan versions.

Three short Cranko ballets were also included in the season. "Opus One," 11 years old but not seen here before, is an impressive semi-abstract work to Webern's Passacaglia, conveying an emotional message briefly and effectively, and rapturously danced by Kell and Cragun. "Poème de l'Extase," originally created for Fonteyn, loses something even with such a fine dramatic ballerina as Haydee, but Madsen and the other men carry off the near-nudity and the extravagant flowing cloaks with more dash than the Royal Ballet men could muster a few years ago. "Initials REMEX," Cranko's tribute to his four principal dancers, is still a remarkably musical and exciting setting of the Brahms Piano Concerto. Madsen hurt his foot during the first performance and was promptly replaced by Carl Morrow, a young Australian who demonstrated the company's male strength by making light of the last movement's difficult show-off steps.



John Cranko ... remembered.

There are people who find Cranko's choreography too literally fitted to the music and his effects too obviously theatrical. These are generally the people who prefer Tetley and apparently like music used more as background or even as contrast to the dancing. Tetley's "Voluntaries," consciously conceived as a tribute to Cranko, certainly has wide audience appeal being full of spectacular jumps, runs and ensemble scenes, as well as contrasting adagio sections for Haydee and Cragun. I expressed doubts about Tetley's use of the Poulenc music two years ago (IHT, Aug. 3-4, 1974) and on second viewing most of the choreography seems to ignore or even contradict the music. Tetley's choreographic vocabulary also begins to look extremely limited and repetitive.

His approach to music is more acceptable in "Greening," where Arne Nordheim's score is in any case more like a background for a movie. Long chords and slow crescendos arouse expectations of dramatic developments on the stage, but these are not fulfilled. "Significant" entries and exits, with hints of a scenario about a rain-making ritual, are vir-



Maria Haydee ... guidance.

tually incomprehensible and end by signifying nothing. Glorious dancing by Kell, Jonas Kage and the black couple, Nora Kimball and Christopher Roewright, is thus largely wasted.

Tetley's "Daphnis and Chloe" is much more intriguing. Mad-

sen's puckish face and a plex convoluted jumps and make him a riveting Pan; he is extremely touching in her de deux with Cragun after covering him flirring with a ribbon. Tetley's Cragun is a bit too handsome and a bit too young. But Tetley has his own strange new scenario. I would not matter if, like a meter in Hamburg, it was a well-fitted to Ravel's. I challenge anybody to find a happening in this muddled, almost step-dancing, but they are so slow almost music seems unusually pertinent for him.

Tetley has now resigned. Stuttgart, and he leaves company in such obviously feeble terms, perhaps one should not harp on his choreography. It is best to enjoy the dance and the magnificent press Cranko repertoire, and to let them well under what I sure will be loving guidance Haydee. This season, which on Saturday, has been all short. There is talk of a two-year tenure: London is not wait longer than that.

BBC Steals a March With Wagner Programs

By Henry Pleasants

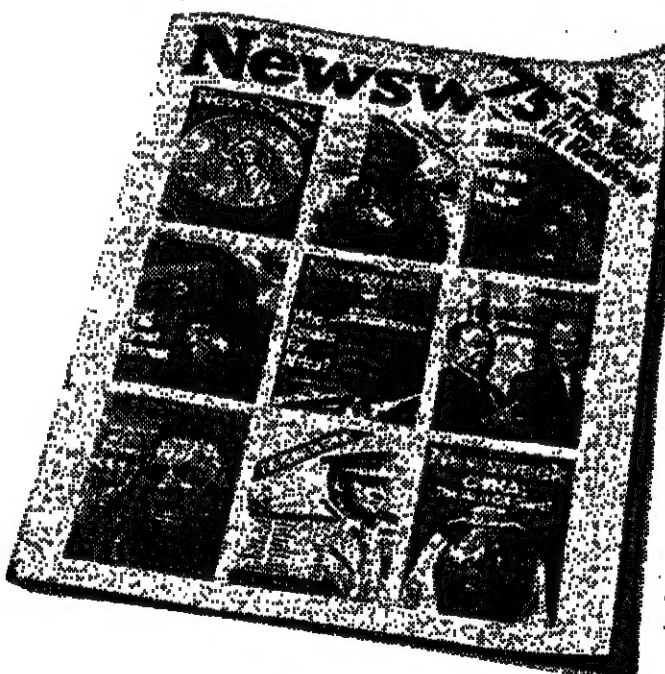
LONDON, May 25 (IHT).—Taking advantage of the fact that Richard Wagner's birthday falls on May 22, BBC-TV will march on Germany over the weekend by airing two documentaries to mark the 100th anniversary of the opening of the Festspielhaus in Bayreuth.

They were made under the direction of Brian Large in collaboration with the Bavarian radio and will be shown in Germany on July 20 and 22 prior to the festival opening a special performance of the final scene from "Die Meistersinger" July 28. The BBC is also joint sponsor with the Bayreuth Vereinshaus of an exhibit of Bayreuth memorabilia open to concertgoers at the Royal Festival Hall through June 5 and well worth a visit. The first of the TV documentaries, quizzically titled "Impossible Vision," with cogent script and fluent narration by a Gushaw, follows the triumphant and troubled history of Wagner's unique theater—and of the Wagner family—through the success regimes of Richard, Cosima, Siegfried, Winifred, Wieland and Wolfgang. The second, titled "The Vision Retained," is devoted to Wolfgang and, rather inappropriately for a theater designed "Der Ring," to "Die Meistersinger," including 45 minutes of Festspiel scene in Wolfgang's 1968 production as performed summer.

Much the superior of the two 70-minute programs is the first with its riches of photographic and sometimes musical record since past, and not flinching before the facts of the Hittite attachment during the Nazi era, the postwar expulsion of Winifred, and that elderly lady's continued existence as unrepentant exile right there in Bayreuth.

If both episodes stress production at the expense of the music that is merely a reflection of an approach to opera familiar to opera houses everywhere and for which Wieland's imaginative as was largely responsible. As to the singers, a brief visual and encounter with Frida Leider and Max Lorenz in a scene from 1897 production of "Götterdämmerung," compared with what we had heard of contemporary singers, was enough to encourage notion that, with an honorable exception for Birgit Nilsson, they don't make them like that any more.

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WAVERLEY ROOT

The Passing of an Unlamented Bird

FREQUENTLY bewailed is the fate of the American passenger pigeon, a game bird now extinct, which was once described as darkening the sky when its great migrating flocks passed overhead. But another North American game bird of which the same observation has been made was allowed to perish unlamented—the Eskimo curlew.

One place where this curlew had once darkened the sky was Nantucket; the last time one of them was seen there was in 1916. Elsewhere it disappeared sooner, although protected as early as 1835 when Massachusetts made it illegal to take this and several other shore birds at night, when hunters attracted them with bonfires and killed them by the thousand. But one state alone could not give a threatened bird sufficient protection if its neighbors did not cooperate. No more than three of them have been seen together in New England since 1897. The last sighting was in 1963, in Texas.

It might be assumed that the Eskimo curlew was allowed to die out unregretted because curlews do not make good eating. The Larousse Gastronomique calls the curlew "a little-esteemed marsh bird," but suggests all the same that if you find yourself in possession of one, you can prepare it like plover. Curlews are related to plovers and to snipe and woodcock, which gets them into tasty company.

In the Middle Ages, curlew was a dish sufficiently respected so that there was a special word to describe the act of cutting it up: you did not carve a curlew, you uncarved it, according to the 14th-century "Book of Ceruys." "The Furms of Cury," a cook-

book published in 1370, told how "to boll a curlew." Take good broth and do thereto Fowle and do thereto whole peppers and flower of canel a gude quantity and let them seeth tharewith and mix it forth and then cast thereon sweet aromatic powder."

Act of Courage

The eating of curlew in those times might be considered an act of courage, for superstitious rather than gastronomic reasons. Its cry was thought to presage death; whimbrels (lesser curlews), especially, were called "Gabriel's hounds" in northern England; "whimbrel" is a corruption of "whimpernel," which was what this bird was called until about the middle of the 16th century, referring to the whimpering of hounds, which the curlew's cry was supposed to resemble. This would have been curlews in a quiet mood; they are capable if they feel like it of giving vent to blood-curdling screams, sufficient to justify any amount of superstition.

Adults have eight different calls. Laurence C. Binford wrote in "Birds of Western America," "perhaps the commonest of which is a loud, clear, e-e-e-u-u-u rising in the middle and trailing off." Hence its name, an example of onomatopoeia.

There is no record of an impressive list of victims laid in for a weekend at the castle of Richard II, which must, therefore, have been some time between 1371 and 1399, of which one item among many was "twenty dozen cranes and curlews." Richard was forced to abdicate in 1399 and was replaced by Henry IV, who, perhaps to reassure his subjects on the continuity of English customs,

followed his predecessor's custom, for example at a feast given in October of that year on the occasion of his second marriage by having "curlews" served at it. So two centuries later, we find Secretary of State William Pitt household accounts for 1803 entry, which notes the price of curlews in his larder.

In the absence of gastronomic ratings—either from medieval gourmets or contemporary eaters—it is not possible to if one species of curlew is less than another. We may say that the bird oftenest eaten was the Eurasian curlew, *Narus arvensis*, since it is the most common.

You will not find curlews in U.S. supermarkets. Their consumer today are potpourri with individualistic tastes, may bring one down occasionally when and where it is permitted or so one hopes (the bird is tested). This is likewise to be seen in the region of the Mississippi Delta, which seems to have few prejudices against birds; animals seldom eaten except where game laws are a more permissive.

The only Western curlew available and regularly seems to be Italian, and even only in the Poletina region of Venetia, a paradise for birds and their hunters. Can there have a fishy taste, their diet of mollusks, crustaceans and seaweed. Poletina housewife uses only breast meat and thighs of lews, which, after having been marinated in wine, are cooked tomato sauce, sharply flavored with bay leaves and sage, drenched the fishiness. (c. 1976 by Waverley Root)

annesmann Net Rises y 70 Per Cent in Year

ESSELDERF, May 25 (AP)—Worldwide net profit of annessmann AG rose nearly 70 per cent in 1975 to \$26.3 million from \$15.5 million in the preceding year, but a drop is likely this year, analysts said today.

Sharp profit increase came 51-per-cent rise in sales to \$1.1 billion from a revised \$700 million. A substantial increase had been signalled in May 5 when the company announced it would pay a dividend bonus of 2 per cent to an unchanged share price of 100 marks.

The formula of the German Analysts' Association to 95 marks a share. Cash flow increased to \$110 million from \$100 million.

Management board chairman Overbeck told a news conference that pipe and steel-making had been the biggest contributors to 1975 earnings. Demag's group's major machine-

German IP Growth d to Be 5%

BERLIN, May 25 (Reuters)—Germany's gross national product grew by 5 per cent in the second quarter of 1976, the same period last year, German Institute for Economic Research said today.

It forecast a further rise of 5 per cent in the second quarter, renewed impetus coming from private consumption and investment.

Institute said in its weekly report the GNP expansion primarily from sharp increases in manufacturing and public energy but that this was accompanied by rises in output in near-important sectors of the economy.

Rebuilding was the main of the increase in production. It remained of considerable importance for the economy, since it still has some way to make up for previous years' deficits.

The Economics Ministry said its optimistic assessment followed increased home and foreign demand for German goods and industrial production.

Jobless Rate Rises to 5.5% Middle of May

LONDON, May 25 (Reuters)—The number of people out of work in Britain is gradually falling but just over 1.25 million, the Department of Employment showed today.

Total unemployment in the Kingdom in mid-May 1976, a decline of 9,291 from the previous month and the monthly fall in unemployment figures averaged 5.5 per cent of the normal work force.

Adjustment for seasonal factors, however, the underlying trend is still up. The total of hard-core unemployed, excluding school leavers, rose to 1.25 million, a 5.4 per cent of the work force.

In Northern Ireland, there is even less encouragement for business confidence leading to hiring of labor. The adjusted jobless total there, or 3.3 per cent of the workforce, was the highest since 1948.

Indonesia Seeks Ease on Loan in Japanese

TOKYO, May 25 (AP)—Indonesia today for a \$270-million loan to finance a liquefied natural gas project by Indonesian state-run oil corporation.

The loan was declined to give an impetus, government officials said.

Japan agreed to grant \$1.1 billion for the loan project in exchange of annual supply of 7.5 million cubic meters of liquefied natural gas in March 1977.

Indonesia recently said an \$480 million was needed to cover increased costs and that Jakarta debt only \$30 million of

Saudis, Iran Said Agreed On Oil Stand

Reported to Want Rise Of 5% in Crude Price

KUWAIT, May 25 (Reuters)—Saudi Arabia and Iran have agreed that crude oil prices should be increased by 5 per cent for the second half of this year, the Kuwait newspaper Al-Siyasah reported today from Tehran.

The agreement was reached at weekend talks in the Iranian capital between Saudi Arabian Petroleum Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani and Iranian Minister of Petroleum, the newspaper said.

The two countries also agreed that a more substantial price increase should be imposed at the beginning of 1977, the report added.

Crude oil prices have been frozen since September last year, when they were raised by 10 per cent.

Prices for the second half of this year are due to be decided by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at a meeting starting on Thursday in Bali, Indonesia.

Earlier reports suggested that while Saudi Arabia was pressing for a continued price freeze until the end of the year, Iran wanted a substantial rise to compensate for inflation.

Consensus in OPEC

CARACAS, Venezuela, May 25 (UPI)—There is a total consensus in OPEC favoring an increase in crude oil prices, Deputy Minister Hernan Anzola said today.

Mr. Anzola said that reports received by the ministry from OPEC indicated that the 13-member oil cartel will increase the price of oil.

"We believe there will be an increase," Mr. Anzola told the Caracas daily El Nacional, without indicating how much the increase would be.

Venezuelan Finance Minister Hector Hurtado also said today that he believed there would be an increase, and that it could go as high as 10 per cent.

Talks Begin

BALI, Indonesia, May 25 (Reuters)—Ministers from the major oil-exporting countries arrived here today for the OPEC meeting.

OPEC experts are already having preliminary discussions, behind the strictest security screen ever erected for an OPEC conference.

Indonesia is taking no chances on a repetition of last December's conference, when armed guerrillas shot their way into OPEC's Vienna headquarters and hijacked the assembled ministers.

The OPEC economic experts are drawing up a confidential report on world economic trends that will almost certainly recommend that the ministers raise oil prices from July 1.

Inflation in the industrialized countries continues to erode the real value of oil revenues and push up the cost of imports, and the OPEC economists are likely to recommend a further substantial price increase.

He said the commission supplied the data to the subcommittee "with great trepidation" and he argued vigorously that release of the study would jeopardize the program and the SEC's 40-year relationship with the business community.

Subcommittee chairman John Moss, D-Calif., said, however, that he had no doubt the commission's enforcement program "could possibly result" and the members sustained his ruling that the study be made public.

In the Du Pont case, these were the disclosures to the SEC that the commissioners ruled were not of material importance to investors: \$28,000 paid to customs or officials in three foreign countries in response to extortion demands; \$337,000 paid to government employees in five countries in response to their insistence on "commission payments"; and \$81,000 paid government employees involved in procurement in two foreign countries for their services as technical consultants (the fees being related to sales).

Celanese Payments
Celanese made a number of questionable payments, including \$72,400 over five years in illegal political contributions, commercial bribery and kickbacks; \$12,600 annually to customs inspectors and other government officials; \$777,000 in under-reported income to employees, and direct and indirect violations of exchange con-

to Mr. Doney, they were William L. Henry, former executive vice-president; Fred Deering, former senior vice-president for finance; and Herbert Manning, former vice-president and secretary.

All of the ousted officers had been awarded options to purchase Gulf common at \$17.81 a share, about \$7.50 below the current price of the stock.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

St. Gobain Lifts Rhone-Poulenc Stake

Saint-Gobain-Pont-a-Mousson has increased its stake in Rhone-Poulenc, becoming the largest single shareholder in the chemical and textile group with a holding of 19.1 per cent. St. Gobain increased its stake from 5.7 per cent when it acquired St. Participation et Finance from Cie Financiere de Suez. Participation-Finance owned 4.38 per cent of Rhone-Poulenc. The second known largest shareholder of Rhone-Poulenc is Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann, with 8.01 per cent.

St. Gobain says its interest in Rhone-Poulenc corresponds to its desire to maintain close links with the chemical industry. But "we do not plan to increase our stake in Rhone-Poulenc," the company adds.

U.S. Steel to Build Pipe Mill

U.S. Steel will build the first large-diameter, steel pipe mill in the United States for the production of 48-inch-diameter steel pipe. Chairman Edgar Speer says the new mill "will be a dependable domestic source for the large amount of special pipe which will be needed to transport Alaskan and Canadian oil and gas down to and throughout the lower 48 states." The new facility will represent a "substantial capital commitment," but a precise figure was not cited. It is to be completed in early 1978. The new pipe mill will be able to produce "over three miles per day of Arctic-grade line pipe in diameters of up to 48 inches with heavy walls and in the high-strength steel grades," Mr. Speer says.

Kawasaki Steel Joins Brazil Venture

Kawasaki Steel of Japan will participate in the \$2.4-billion construction of a steel mill in Brazil

for the production of semi-finished steel. The project, known as Tubarao Steel Co. Ltd., is scheduled to begin producing 3 million tons of slab steel annually from 1980. One-half of the annual output will go to the Brazilian national steel company, Siderurgica Brasileira, with the remainder to be split equally between Kawasaki and the other partner, Societa Financiera di Italia (Finisider). Kawasaki and Finisider will each take a 24.5-per-cent share of the new venture.

U.S. Brokers Eye Merger

Faine, Webber Jackson & Curtis and Oppenheimer & Co. have begun preliminary talks on combining. Officials of the two major New York securities firms say they "are far away from having a deal." Faine, Webber primarily is a "retail" firm serving individual investors, although it does have a stable institutional brokerage capability. At a time when such institutional houses as Oppenheimer have seen commission revenues cut by institutions' bargaining power, Faine, Webber has been logging impressive profits. In its fiscal second quarter, ended March 31, the parent concern earned a record \$5.4 million, or 92 cents a share, up from \$4.2 million, or 69 cents a share, a year earlier. Oppenheimer long has been considering a combination with a retail-oriented merger partner with broad national representation. Such a step has been dictated by the effects of the industry's year-old experience with competitive brokers' fees, which has produced a general reduction in commission revenues of 25 per cent from the former fixed-rate schedule. A tie-in with a major retailer and underwriter, such as Faine, Webber, would give broader breadth to Oppenheimer's research services.

Faults Voluntary Disclosure Program

House Panel Details Payoffs by 3 Firms

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 25 (NYT)—Questionable payments by three more corporate giants—Du Pont, Celanese and Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co.—were detailed yesterday by a House Commerce subcommittee looking into the handling of this issue by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In each case the SEC commissioners had overruled staff recommendations that the companies be forced to provide such information to the public.

A subcommittee staff report also discussed five other cases in which the payments had been disclosed but not such additional information as the recipients or which executives knew of them.

The subcommittee sought to demonstrate through its examination of data supplied by the SEC that the commission's so-called voluntary disclosure program had "serious shortcomings" that must be corrected by requiring more thorough disclosures.

The subcommittee study covered 50 of the 100-odd cases in which companies have come forward to admit questionable payments to the SEC with the understanding that by doing so there was less likelihood of enforcement action.

The commission or its staff advised most of the companies as to the materiality of the payments as far as investors were concerned.

SEC Protest

Roderick Hills, SEC chairman, disputed the conclusions of the report, which he said relied on a "limited and inadequate" analysis of just eight cases and ignored "the overwhelming successes of the voluntary program."

He said the commission supplied the data to the subcommittee "with great trepidation" and he argued vigorously that release of the study would jeopardize the program and the SEC's 40-year relationship with the business community.

Subcommittee chairman John Moss, D-Calif., said, however, that he had no doubt the commission's enforcement program "could possibly result" and the members sustained his ruling that the study be made public.

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trois averaging \$1.4 million a year. Both Du Pont and Celanese have announced that investigations turned up no payments that need be disclosed.

Wrigley, however, had previously made no public comment. Overbills was done at the request of foreign customers who got a Wrigley subsidiary to deposit the extra money in accounts not in the name of the customer.

Spanish Prices Rising

MADRID, May 25 (Reuters)—The Spanish cost of living index rose 2.03 per cent in April after a 2.27-per-cent gain in March, the statistics institute said today. This brought the index, based on 1968 equaling 100, to 216 in April. In the first four months, the index increased 6.82 per cent.

The total came to \$1,341 in 1971, \$1,724 in 1972, \$2,141 in 1973, \$2,518 in 1974 and \$2,854 in 1975.

The subcommittee staff held that the failure to require any disclosure in some cases and permitting only generic disclosure in others was insufficient.

It said the commission should require full disclosure of all illegal and any substantial questionable payments and all officials who knew of them. It also said the commission should seek money to increase its enforcement staff and that civil and criminal penalties should be sought since injunctive relief has only "minimal deterrent effect."

The SEC responded that such "draconian" measures were not justified without some indication that the disclosures obtained to date were inadequate.

Dow Index Cuts Loss But Most Prices Fall

NEW YORK, May 25 (IHT)—Prices closed mostly lower on the New York Stock Exchange today but the Dow Jones industrial average recovered from a steep loss.

The industrial index closed at 971.69, up 0.10. It was off about 6 points at its low hit in the session before recovering in moderate late buying.

About 975 issues showed losses, compared with about 480 showing gains. Volume totaled 18.77 million shares, compared with 16.66 million yesterday.

Brokers said the market continued to show concern about rising short-term interest rates and analysts' forecasts of a prime-rate increase soon to 7 from 6 3/4 per cent.

Analysts added that the rebound in the industrial average was due largely to internal forces. The index fell about 19 points yesterday to the lower end of its trading range for the past three months.

Harnischfeger climbed 2 points to 37 1/4. It said it is hopeful of an earnings rise for fiscal 1976. Hewlett-Packard gained 2 5/8 to 102 5/8. The firm unveiled a new computer.

Eastern Air Lines rose 1 1/2 to 5 1/2. The air carrier said it expects to be profitable this year following a loss in 1975.

But Twentieth Century-Fox

shipped 3 to 9. EMW Associates said it has decided not to proceed with its planned tender offer for 1.2 million shares of the film maker's stock at \$15 each.

Automobile shares generally were steady to fractionally higher after the industry reported a large increase in mid-May sales of new cars.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange were mixed. Advances narrowly topped declines, 538 to 545. Turnover totaled 71,892 contracts, up from 65,267 contracts yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading. The Amex index was off 0.53 to 102.88.

Morgan Cites U.S. Malaise

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP-DJ)—There is a "vague sense of apprehension" among economists and money-market participants that events just beginning to take shape may alter the prospects for the U.S. recovery in 1977 and beyond, the Morgan Guaranty Trust monthly survey says.

While no one doubts that the recovery is well under way, the implications for the months ahead of developments like the prolonged rubber strike, a double-digit rise in April wholesale prices, a spurt in the nation's money supply and confusion surrounding the presidential primaries have added to the uneasiness, Morgan said.

The current switch from earlier optimism may be unwarranted, however. "The current expansion is broad and solid," the survey said. Consumers are willing to spend, employment is rising, retail sales—especially in the auto industry—are strong, and the housing industry is doing much better, the bank said.

Also on the positive side, businessmen are confidently pursuing policies of adding to inventories—bringing the first-quarter rise to \$4.8 billion, compared with a \$317-million decline in the last quarter of 1975—and worries that business-capital investment would be a drag on the recovery have lessened as more businesses announce plans to push ahead with projects, it said.

Tax Action Taken Against Bribe Firms

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee voted today to withhold tax benefits from business transactions involving a foreign bribe.

The prohibition, added to a broad tax bill on which the committee expects to complete work this week, would deny a company tax deferral, a foreign tax credit, or special export benefits on any transaction which the Treasury secretary determined to have involved a bribe.

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NEW YORK, May 25—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

COMMODITY AND CASH

Year ago

FOODS

Cocoa Arica, lb. 94 63 1/2

Coffee & Santos, lb. 1.43 77 1/2

TEXTILES

Printhead 64-60 36 1/2, yd. 38 28

Market Summaries

NYSE Most Active

Stock	Price	% Chg
Pan Am	22 1/2	+ 1/4
Chrysler	17 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	17 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	17 1/2	+ 1/4
Int'l Harv	17 1/2	+ 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	17 1/2	+ 1/4
Merck & Co.	17 1/2	+ 1/4
Rockwell	17 1/2	+ 1/4
Spacelabs	17 1/2	+ 1/4
Union Carbide	17 1/2	+ 1/4
Wm. S. White	17 1/2	+ 1/4
Yale	17 1/2	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Value	% Chg
Dow Jones Industrial	1,119.17	+0.12
Dow Jones Transportation	1,119.17	+0.12
Dow Jones Utility	1,119.17	+0.12

Standard & Poor's

Index	Value	% Chg
Standard & Poor's 500	1,119.17	+0.12

NYSE Index

Index	Value	% Chg
NYSE Composite	1,119.17	+0.12

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Stock	Price	% Chg
IBM	17 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	17 1/2	+ 1/4
Chrysler	17 1/2	+ 1/4

American Most Active

Stock	Price	% Chg
IBM	17 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	17 1/2	+ 1/4
Chrysler	17 1/2	+ 1/4

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U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Price	% Chg
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	213.92	+0.05
Steel scrap No. 1 btry Pich	213.92	+0.05
Lead, spot, lb.	213.92	+0.05
Copper elec., lb.	213.92	+0.05
Alum. (strait), lb.	213.92	+0.05
Alum. (S. & L. basis), lb.	213.92	+0.05
Silver N.Y. 100, oz.	213.92	+0.05
Gold N.Y. 100, oz.	213.92	+0.05

COMMODITY FUTURES

Commodity	Price	% Chg
Moody's index	213.92	+0.05

NEW YORK FUTURES

Commodity	Price	% Chg
SUGAR No. 11 (30 tons)	213.92	+0.05

CHICAGO FUTURES

Commodity	Price	% Chg
WHEAT (5,000 bu)	213.92	+0.05

CORN (5,000 bu)

Commodity	Price	% Chg
CORN (5,000 bu)	213.92	+0.05

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Commodity	Price	% Chg
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)	213.92	+0.05

POTATOES (5,000 lbs)

Commodity	Price	% Chg
POTATOES (5,000 lbs)	213.92	+0.05

SILVER (5,000 Troy oz)

Commodity	Price	% Chg
SILVER (5,000 Troy oz)	213.92	+0.05

COCAINE (5,000 lbs)

Commodity	Price	% Chg
COCAINE (5,000 lbs)	213.92	+0.05

Midday Indicated Prices

Commodity	Price	% Chg
Midday Indicated Prices	213.92	+0.05

Convertible Bonds

Commodity	Price	% Chg
Convertible Bonds	213.92	+0.05

Bondtrade Index

Commodity	Price	% Chg
Bondtrade Index	213.92	+0.05

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LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Commodity	Price	% Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)	213.92	+0.05

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Commodity	Price	% Chg
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)	213.92	+0.05

CHICKEN EGGS (22,000 doz)

Commodity	Price	% Chg
CHICKEN EGGS (22,000 doz)	213.92	+0.05

PORK BELLIES (30,000 lbs)

Commodity	Price	% Chg
PORK BELLIES (30,000 lbs)	213.92	+0.05

GOLD (100 Troy oz)

Commodity	Price	% Chg
GOLD (100 Troy oz)	213.92	+0.05

SOYBEAN OIL (50,000 lbs)

Commodity	Price	% Chg
SOYBEAN OIL (50,000 lbs)	213.92	+0.05

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Commodity	Price	% Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)	213.92	+0.05

SILVER (5,000 Troy oz)

Commodity	Price	% Chg
SILVER (5,000 Troy oz)	213.92	+0.05

COCAINE (5,000 lbs)

Commodity	Price	% Chg
COCAINE (5,000 lbs)	213.92	+0.05

Midday Indicated Prices

Commodity	Price	% Chg
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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 25

Stock	Price	% Chg
IBM	17 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	17 1/2	+ 1/4
Chrysler	17 1/2	+ 1/4

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Continued from preceding page	213.92	+0.05

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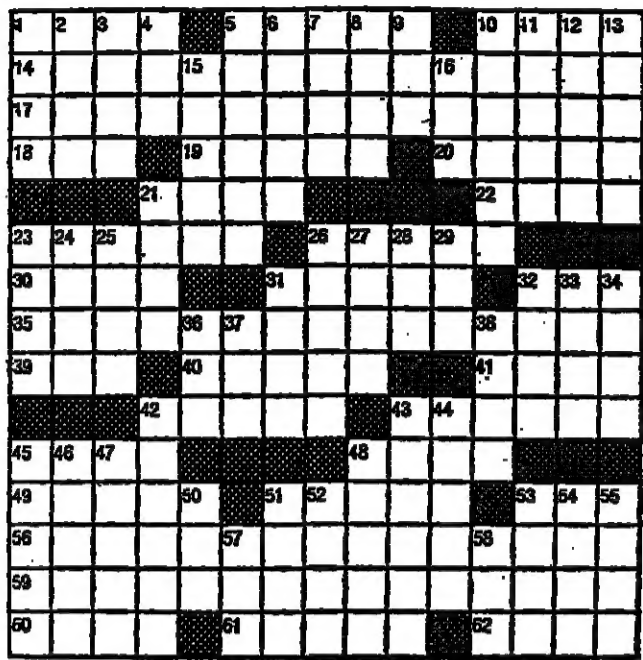
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Stock	Price	% Chg
Continued from preceding page	213.92	+0.05

Continued from preceding page

Stock	Price	% Chg
Continued from preceding page	213.92	+0.05

<u>ACROSS</u>		49 Texas shrine	et al.
1	Maggie and Mineo	51 Fewest	26 More faithful
5	Adhesive and red	53 Wood sorrel	27 Mature
10	Gam or Moreno	56 Ashenden's creator	28 Motorists' org.
14	Jennie	58 Jane Eyre's creator	29 Times of day: Abbr.
	Gerhardt's creator	60 Rows	31 ——— the way (prepare)
17	"The Thin Man's" creator	61 Crown	32 "The Ballad of Reading ———"
18	Compass reading	62 Toddlers	33 Theater group
19	Certain thinning agents	<u>DOWN</u>	
26	Sawfish's saw	1 Norms: Abbr.	34 School-org. units
21	Soprano Lill	2 Melville's captain	36 Whitney
22	Guard or admiral	3 ——— majesty	37 A Little Woman
23	——— the-board	4 Cry of surprise	38 ——— stockings
26	Catches	5 Auto-wheel alignments	42 Circus people
27	Hendrick Willem van	6 City on the	43 Winter melon
	Trojan king	7 Trapper's prize	44 Rubinstein
32	Generation, for one	8 Anglo-Saxon letters	45 ——— da Gama
35	Mlle. Fifi's creator	9 Spanish Mrs.	46 Hello, in Hilo
39	———"Jonga..."	10 Certain poets: Var:	47 Philippine island
40	Reception	11 Grenoble's river	48 More disabled
41	Greek letter	12 Four: Prefix	50 Shipping abbr.
42	Type of lily	13 African tree	51 Islands near Timor
43	Soprano Maria	14 Cifers	52 Miss Kett
45	Anatomical ducts	16 German spa	53 Words of disbeliefs
48	Frolic	21 Frog's milieu	54 Carrie Chapman ———
		23 Seaweed	55 Ben ———
		24 French yard	Williams
		25 Actor Rogers	57 Toper
			58 "I ———"
			Rhythm!"



	C	F		C	F		
ALGAREVE.....	17	63	Clear	MADRID.....	27	81	Clear
AMSTERDAM.....	28	64	Clear	MILAN.....	22	72	Clear
ATHENS.....	29	64	Unavailable	MOSCOW.....	22	70	Heavy
BELTUT.....	28	72	Cloudy	MOSCOW.....	22	70	Clear
BELGRADE.....	21	70	Cloudy	MUNICH.....	18	68	Overcast
BELGIUM.....	21	70	Showers	NEW YORK.....	14	51	Fair
BRUSSELS.....	26	61	Cloudy	OSLO.....	24	75	Clear
BUCHAREST.....	21	73	Cloudy	PARIS.....	24	68	Cloudy
BUDAPEST.....	21	73	Cloudy	PATTAIYA.....	24	75	Clear
CASABLANCA.....	19	66	Overcast	ROME.....	21	70	Clear
COPENHAGEN.....	12	64	Rain	SOFIA.....	16	59	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL.....	12	64	Clear	STOCKHOLM.....	15	73	Fair
DUBLIN.....	12	65	Showers	TEHRAN.....	22	71	Fair
EDINBURGH.....	10	50	Rain	Tel AVIV.....	22	82	Clear
FLORENCE.....	24	70	Cloudy	TOKYO.....	25	77	Fair
HANKOW.....	26	69	Clear	TYBEN.....	24	68	Cloudy
GENEVA.....	12	65	Rain	WARSAW.....	21	70	Cloudy
GRESLIN.....	23	72	Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	21	70	Clear
GUATEMALA.....	23	72	Unavailable	ZURICH.....	17	68	Rain
LAS PALMAS.....	21	70	Overcast				
LONDON.....	19	68	Cloudy	(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada			
LOS ANGELES.....	14	69	Cloudy	at 3:00 GMT; others at 12:00 GMT.)			
LYON.....	19	61	Cloudy				

[illegible]

SMART ALECK

By Howard Teichmann. Morrow. Illustrated. 334 pp.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

BRING of a generation too young to have been swamped by the tidal wave of "violet and violet" that is said to have surged from Alexander Woolcott from the 1920s through the 1940s, I have never understood what all the fuss was about. He was, of course, New York City's most influential literary critic, and his theater journalism was still a competitive field. He was the founding father of the Algonquin Round Table of witicism and wisecracks; radio's first one-man show; the model for the Kaufman and Hart character

Otherwise, it's left pretty much up to Woolcott to put an extraordinary personality and in doing so Woolcott pretty flat. In an interview in the *Chicago Reader* in which the author says that when Stan Hayes steps out on town with the great orator, Tolson mentions a skill as a conversationist "the force with which he led himself," and then follows with summary: "Then [Hayes] sent Beatrice [L. Gertrude Lawrence] in."

So it was with curiosity that I read "Smart Aleck: The Wit, World and Life of Alexander Woolcott," by Howard Teichmann, English professor at Columbia, collaborator with George S. Kaufman on the comedy "The Solid Gold Cadillac," author of "George S. Kaufman: An Intimate Portrait," and a man who, if he didn't know Alexander Woolcott, has interviewed over a hundred people who did. But there is not much help for us here. Mr. Teichmann is a professional sort of assembly-line all-purpose form of biography that would have served just as well any one of a dozen famous people of the period.

We get a chapter called "Safe for Democracy" to cover World War I. In the explanation of it all came in the spring of 1917 and another called "You ready?" "Not for the Old Lady in Dubuque" to describe the founding of The New Yorker magazine, for which Woolcott wrote the column called "Shouta and Murrums." We get one and a half shares of major psychological insight (Woolcott was not homosexual, as some have suspected: he had a congenital hormonal defect that retarded

his sexual drive), which are based on the opinions of several "foremost" psychoanalysts. Mr. Teichmann interviewed, plus a revealing moment in Woolcott's life witnessed by Anita Loos, in which he confessed that his secret wish in life was to be a mother.

We get any number of padded paragraphs—on everything from the function of a radio sound studio to the life story of Woolcott's boss at The New York

Was there more to Woolcott than meets in Mr. Teichmann's splendid biography? To judge Woolcott's remarks and one suspects not. Yet to credit him for his enthusiasm, for he seems discovered. Alfred La Lynde Fontaine, the Keweenaw, and Fred Astaire, among others speak of the comic (as to juggling) talents; Fields; and at the per influence he was capable tracing a vast popular to the plays and book mixed. In short, he is *thing* that appealed generations, and to thing is simply not as

Alfred La Lynde himself does not deem perhaps the period he ed does.

Christopher Lehmann
a book reviewer for The
Times.

The North hand shown in the diagram represents a difficult rebid problem after an opening bid of one heart, has received a response of one spade. Two no-trump, three hearts, three spades, four hearts and four spades all come into consideration.

North chose a bold raise to four spades, an action influenced by the fact that his partnership

The morning opening out with soft breeze and two hearts is two diamonds, so the responder has to have five spades when bidding one spade in reply to one heart.

Four spades was the best game contract, but it would have been defeated by the masterful defense because of the bid heart break! However, the defenders, maneuvered two early ruffs, which was a short-term profit but proved a long-term loss.

The singleton heart was led and South took the ace in dummy and led the club king. East won with the ace and returned a low heart, on which South threw a diamond. West ruffed and gave his partner a club trick.

Another low heart lead forced South to ruff with the spade ace.

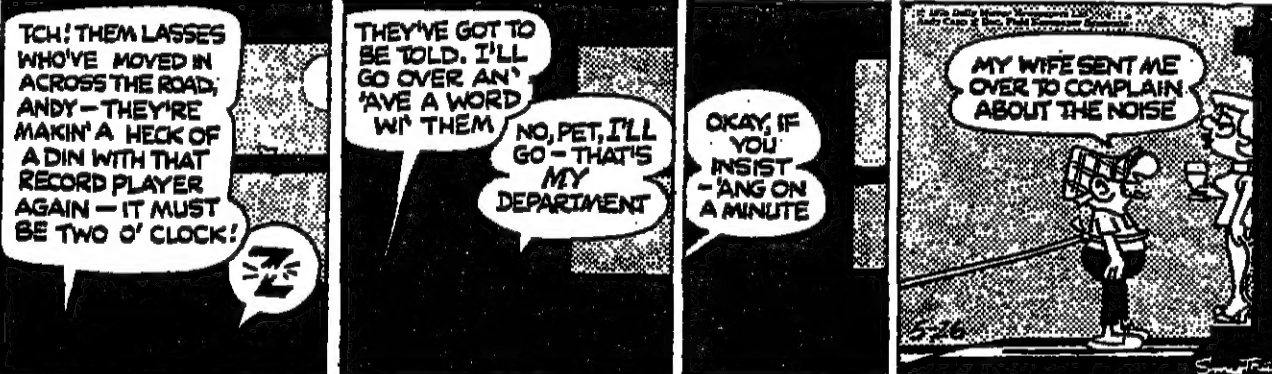
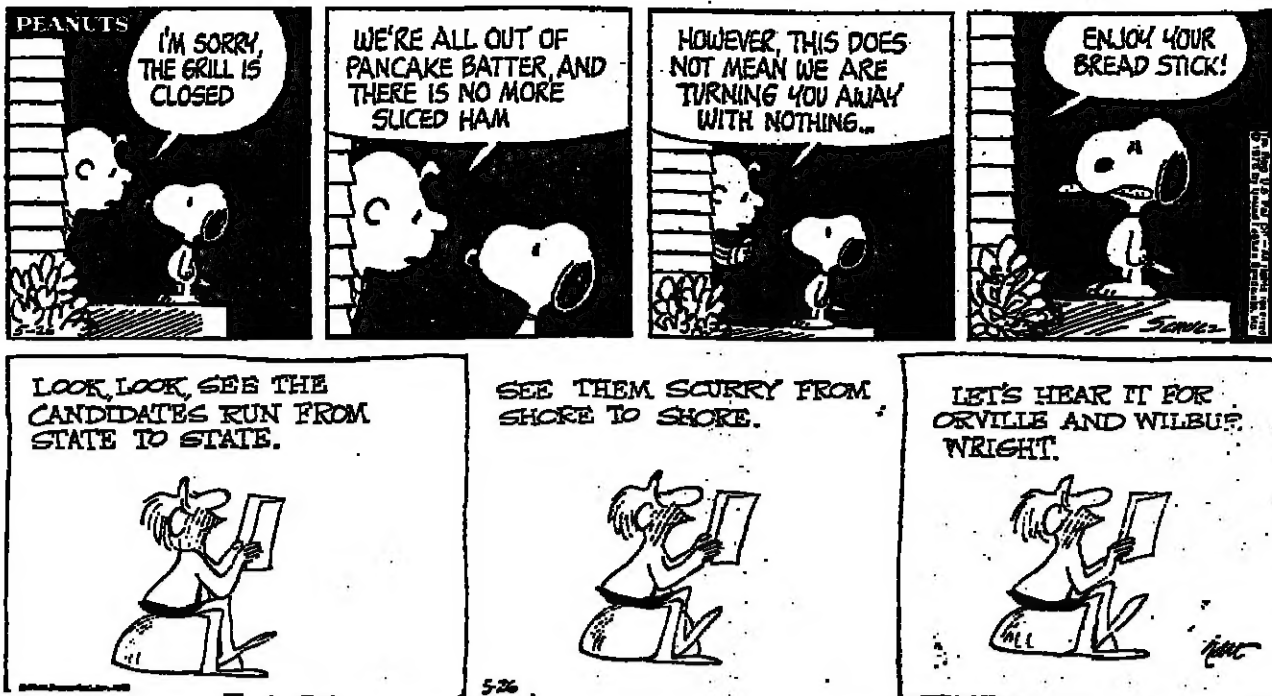
Today's Hand

NORTH (D)
 ♠ KJ4
 ♥ AQ754
 ♦ A10
 ♣ K8

EAST
 ♠ Q5
 ♥ 8
 ♦ Q75
 ♣ J1087543

SOUTH
 ♠ A8752
 ♥ 10
 ♦ J962
 ♣ Q92

North and South were
 terrible. The bidding:
 North East South
 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠
 4 ♠ Pass Pass
 West led the heart 4.



DENNIS' THE MENACE

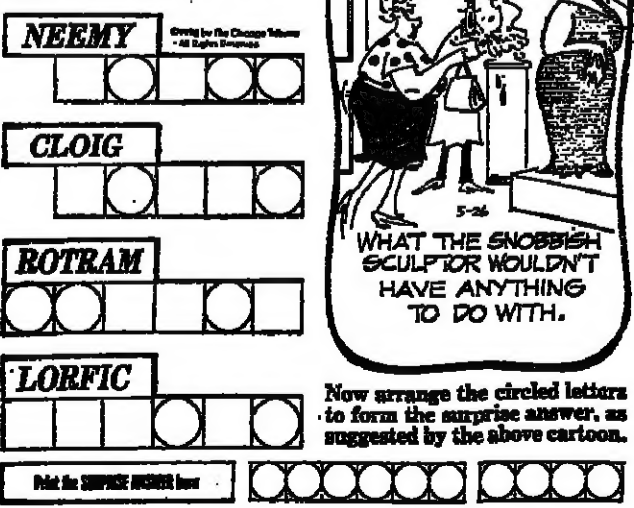


"I CAN GET A PICTURE OF HIM FROM HERE."

"WELL, THAT'S SOMETHIN' ELSE HE
DONT LIKE... FLASHBULBS."

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: FORTY DIVE MODEST FELONY
Answers: They used to walk the plank for their crimes. "OCEANERS"

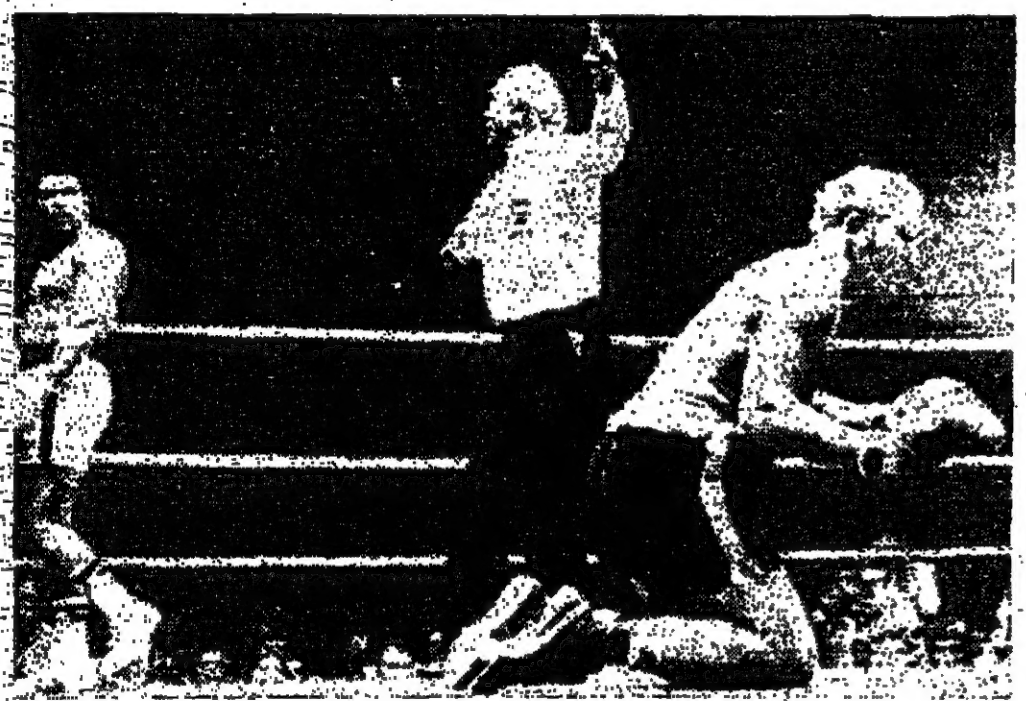
مجلس

Dunn Gains Praise in 5th-Round Loss to Ali

By Bernard Kirsch



Richard Dunn gets in a left to Ali's head (above), takes an elbow (left) and listens to the count (below).



gland Surprises in Soccer Defeat

Brian Glanville

COLETS, May 25 (UPI)—The English soccer team's surprise victory over Brazil in the World Cup final Sunday in Mexico City was a triumph for the English, but not for the English soccer team. The team's surprise victory over Brazil in the World Cup final Sunday in Mexico City was a triumph for the English, but not for the English soccer team.

e Is Seen for Soviet Squad Draw for Olympic Soccer

By EAL, May 25 (Reuters)

Let Union appeared to be the easiest path to the Soviet Olympic soccer team's surprise victory over Brazil in the World Cup final Sunday in Mexico City was a triumph for the English, but not for the English soccer team.

them with some asperity for most of this season. I can say only that I would much rather be Don Revie, the English team manager, than Oswaldo Brandao of Brazil, who can thank his goalkeeper, Leao, for a marvelous save from Keegan in the second half, and the luck that enabled the Brazilian goal to survive any rational standards of a weary and wearying between two tired teams.

field many of its World Cup players, is grouped with Uruguay, Iran and Nigeria. The most open group is Group B, which is made up of Mexico, France, Israel and Guatemala, none particularly strong, and so all have a chance to qualify.

the Italian team manager, refused to believe that he was not in fact a midfielder player. Three of his tackles were superb. England's only major failing was the forgettable one of having so much of the game, but not being able to score. It is the old story in football—a team which dictates the play but cannot put the ball in the net is forever prey to the sudden, unexpected counter-attack. So it transpired.

England had another pleasant revelation in the form of Mike Doyle, the Manchester City stopper, who looked cool alongside the mobile Phil Thompson. At 29, it seemed that Doyle had little chance of ever playing for England, having been passed over as a foreful right-halfback in his younger days.

MUNICH, May 25 (UPI)—Muhammad Ali, the winner, paid respect to Richard Dunn, the lionhearted, and Dunn praised Ali. As far as the fighters were concerned, they performed as best they could and both went home proud warriors.

Ali worked hard early this morning for 14 minutes, knocking down his challenger five times in the heavyweight title fight that began at 3:30 a.m. Munich time. And every time Dunn pushed himself off the canvas—a game Englishman, his face and body bruised and beaten, but not his determination. The referee saved Dunn further punishment after 2 minutes 5 seconds of the fifth round and Ali still was the "greatest." And Dunn had a worldwide reputation.

"Courageous, lots of heart," said Ali of the former paratrooper. "I thought it would be easier. I didn't know he hit as hard."

"Had I been in the same shape tonight as I was against Jimmy Young, Dunn would have been the champion," said Ali at a news conference that began with the rising of the sun. "I told Angelo (trainer Angelo Dundee) after the third round, 'I'm glad we took the fight seriously.'"

Dunn said, "All paid me a tribute by being in shape." Then Dunn's manager, George Biddle, paid Ali a tribute by saying, "All is what he says he is—the greatest."

Not What He Used to Be

Bad words had been flung at Ali last month when he won a decision from Young. "Slow," was one accusation; a "shadow of the past" was another; and—meanest of all—he was called a "has-been." Ali admitted this morning that he's not what he used to be. He's 34 and growing older every day.

"I'm nowhere near where I was a while ago," Ali said. "I have just enough to carry me through the year and destroy Ken Norton."

Although he is not the dancer he once was, although his reflexes at times annoyed him this morning, Ali still destroyed Dunn, an awkward southpaw. Ali stood flat-footed, not like the man whose speed made Sonny Liston give up, but rather like a full-fledged power-hitting heavyweight. Right lead to the head followed by left hook, the Englishman taking punches that inspired him to action. Dunn charged forward, filled with fear, fighting for his life, with everything to gain and nothing to lose. Who had ever heard of Richard Dunn, 31, before Ali put him on the stage?

Ali said later that Dunn hurt him once in the first round, and again near the end of the second. Dunn said he thought he did more damage than that. He wasn't going to argue. What difference did it really make? What mattered were the fourth and fifth rounds, when the battering finally got to the man who previously had been kayoed nine times in a 42-fight career.

"I'm Not a Master of the Noble Art"

When a straight right in the fourth met Dunn's chin, the challenger's knees wobbled. Ali stepped back to watch the fall, but instead saw an apparition: Dunn straightening up and once again marching in the only style he's ever learned. "I'm not a master of the noble art," he said.

Another straight right had Dunn's knees doing shimmy. Then he caved in, his knees thumping the blue canvas. Dunn was up when West German referee Herbert Thomsen counted eight—and down again soon afterward from another of those right leads. He heard "eight" once more.

Dunn was there for round five, disdained and disrespectful, beckoning Ali to come and try and do it again. And Ali did it again. Two straight rights and down went Dunn for the count he knew so well. Then another combination floored him, this time for a seven count. But he got up too soon. He was still groggy. He fell backward into the ropes and the referee wisely said that was it for courage.

Ali had put on a good show, appreciated by 3,000 U.S. Army personnel and 9,000 other spectators, who almost filled the 12,700-seat Olympiastadion but not the cash register. Many were in on a free pass, others found that bargaining helped to cut the price of a ticket.

All came away with nearly \$15 million for his 14-minute performance, and with his 524 victory in 54 fights. He also had his reputation in better shape. He had Dunn to thank for that, and he did thank him "for putting up a good fight." He said Norton, his next serious challenger, "will be easier than this southpaw."

Norton and Joe Frazier are the only men to beat Ali. Ali won a return with Norton and the third bout will be in September in Yankee Stadium in New York. Ali, sounding sincere—or realistic—said he really wants to retire after Norton, and added: "But if somebody offers me \$10 million to meet George Foreman in the desert, it would be hard to turn down." And fight promoters always seem to be making offers to Ali.

After a few hours of sleep, the champion said promoters might try to keep him around with a rich proposition. "You know, they really won't let me quit until I can't fight," he said. "Some of them will come along and give me \$10 million to fight the 'great white hope.' But I truly want to quit."

U.S. TV Audience Estimated at 58.5 Million

NEW YORK, May 25 (UPI)—NBC today estimated that 58.5 million persons watched the Ali-Dunn fight, making it the most widely viewed prize fight ever on television. The fight was started in the early morning in Munich for the benefit of the U.S. audience.

Prior to the Ali-Dunn fight, the biggest TV audience for a boxing match was an estimated 54.8 million for Ali and Ron Lytle last May.

Major League Standings			
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	22	10	.688
Baltimore	18	16	.526
Boston	18	18	.500
Cleveland	17	19	.472
Detroit	16	20	.444
Milwaukee	13	23	.361
Western Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Kansas City	22	12	.647
Texas	21	14	.600
Chicago	17	16	.515
Minnesota	16	17	.485
Oakland	16	23	.413
California	15	26	.366
Monday's Results			
Boston 2, Detroit 0			
Cleveland 2, Baltimore 0			
New York 4, Milwaukee 2			
Kansas City 14, Texas 11			
Chicago 2, Oakland 1			
Oakland 12, Minnesota 7			
Tuesday's Games			
Detroit at Boston, n.			
Cleveland at Baltimore, n.			
Milwaukee at New York, n.			
Kansas City at Texas, n.			
Chicago at Oakland, n.			
Minnesota at Oakland, n.			
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	22	10	.688
Pittsburgh	22	16	.577
New York	22	18	.556
Montreal	19	18	.514
Atlanta	15	22	.405
St. Louis	16	23	.413
Western Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	20	14	.588
Cincinnati	19	15	.559
San Diego	19	19	.500
Houston	18	24	.429
Atlanta	16	25	.391
San Francisco	14	27	.341
Monday's Results			
San Francisco 1, Houston 1			
Philadelphia 7, New York 1			
New York at Philadelphia, n.			
Atlanta at Cincinnati, n.			
San Diego 2, Los Angeles 2			
Tuesday's Games			
St. Louis at Chicago, n.			
Montreal at Pittsburgh, n.			
New York at Philadelphia, n.			
Atlanta at Cincinnati, n.			
Los Angeles at San Diego, n.			
Houston at San Francisco, n.			

Gilbert Moves Up in Golf Ranking

WASHINGTON, May 25 (UPI)—The \$40,000 first-place check that Gibby Gilbert received Sunday for his victory in the Memphis Golf Classic moved him up 30 places to 15th in the Professional Golfers' Association money-winning list.

Huile Green, who passed up the Memphis tournament, continued to lead the list with \$72,456. Following Green are Hale Irvin, \$152,303; Ben Crenshaw, \$152,288; Jack Nicklaus, \$117,263; Don January, \$113,684; Lee Trevino, \$108,834; J.C. Burdick, \$101,673; Mark Hayes, \$98,561; Johnny Miller, \$94,594; Al Geiberger, \$92,609.

Jim Rice of the Red Sox gets the bad news from umpire Jerry Neudecker in attempted steal of second in game against Yankees. Willie Randolph made the tag.



Indians' 2-Man 1-Hitter Nips Orioles

BALTIMORE, May 25 (UPI)—Dennis Ekersley and Stan Thomas combined on a one-hitter—a leadoff single by Al Bumbry in the first inning—last night in pitching the Cleveland Indians to a 4-0 victory over the Baltimore Orioles.

The Indians, raising his record to 2-2, coasted through the first eight innings, retiring 15 batters in a row at one stage, but was relieved by Thomas after walking the leadoff batter in the ninth. Thomas walked the first batter he faced, Mark Belanger, then struck out the side to end the game.

The Indians scored twice against loser Mike Cuellar in the first inning on singles by Duane Kuiper, Buddy Bell and Rick Manning and Boog Powell's sacrifice fly. A single by Charlie Spikes, a triple by Frank Duffy and a squeeze bunt by Kuiper accounted for two more runs in the second inning.

with a three-run homer to give New York a 5-2 victory over Milwaukee behind the seven-hit pitching of Ed Figueroa.

Gamble's home run, his fourth, saddled Jim Colborn with his fifth loss in seven decisions. Roy White drew a one-out walk to start the rally, stole second and scored on a single by Chris Chambliss. Carlos May walked and Craig Nettles hit another run-scoring single before Gamble's home run.

Royals 14, Rangers 11.

At Arlington, Texas, home runs by George Brett, Hal McRae and Frank White in the first inning started Kansas City on the road to a 14-11 victory over Texas.

The Rangers added to Kansas City's production with a team-record seven errors that accounted for seven unearned runs. The victory opened the Royals' division lead to 1 1/2 games over the Rangers, who rallied for five runs in the ninth inning.

complete game July 28, 1975, checked the Dodgers on six hits while the Padres were held to five by losing pitcher Tommy John and Al Downing. It was only the Dodgers' fifth loss in their last 28 games. Their record for the month of May is 16-5.

White Sox 5, Angels 3.

At Anaheim, Calif., Brian Downing doubled in three runs with two out in the eighth inning to lead Chicago to a 5-3 victory over California and extend their winning streak to eight games.

Downing, who had driven in an unearned run in the fourth inning, followed singles by Bucky Dent and Lamar Johnson and a walk with a drive to the fence to give relief pitcher Jim Brewer his first defeat in four decisions.

Giants 3, Astros 1.

At San Francisco, Larry Herndon of the Giants got three hits, including his first major league homer, in leading San Francisco to a 5-1 victory over Houston.

The Giants jumped on Houston starter Mike Cosgrove for three hits and three runs in the first inning, with Bobby Murcer contributing an RBI single and Ken Reitz a sacrifice fly.

Herndon, with 16 hits in 33 at-bats since being called up from Phoenix in the Pacific Coast League three weeks ago, homered in the second.

Padres 2, Dodgers 0.

At San Diego, Dave Freisleben, recalled from the Pacific Coast League a week ago, pitched San Diego to a 2-0 victory over Los Angeles to halt the Dodgers' winning streak at six games.

Freisleben, who last pitched a

A's 12, Twins 7.

At Oakland, the A's erupted for seven runs in the fifth inning on only three hits—one a tie-breaking two-run double by Claudell Washington—to down Minnesota 12-7, and snap an eight-game losing streak.

Oakland benefited from three walks, two errors and three wild pitches by starter Steve Luebber in the fifth to erase a 5-1 Twins lead.

Tuesday

Cards Beat Cubs

CHICAGO, May 25 (UPI)—Willie Crawford drove in three runs with three hits, including his third home run, to lead the St. Louis Cardinals to a 5-2 victory over the Chicago Cubs today.

Crawford's homer came in the sixth inning with two out and Mike McVicker on base after having been hit by losing pitcher Ray Burris (1-6). That gave the Cardinals a 3-2 lead.

Lynn McClothlen went the distance for St. Louis, allowing seven hits to give him a record of 5-3.

Red Sox 3, Tigers 0

At Boston, Rick Wise allowed only two hits—one of them a home run by Ron Leflore, which extended his hitting streak to 26 games—and Carlton Fisk knocked in two runs and scored another to lead Boston to a 3-0 triumph over Detroit.

Fisk scored the only run Wise needed in the fourth inning when he singled, took second on a groundout and scored on a single by Fred Lynn.

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